



THE GETTYSBURG TIMES.



SIXTEENTH YEAR

GETTYSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 30th, 1918.

PRICE TWO CENTS

GETTYSBURG AND ITS RELATION TO THE WORLD WAR

How Spirit of Sixty Three has been Projected into Mighty Struggle To-Day.

MEMORIAL DAY ORATION

No Edith Cavel Slain at Gettysburg. Men of Opposing Armies here could be Proud even of their Foes.

How the spirit of Gettysburg has been projected into the world war across the seas, was vividly pictured this afternoon in the Memorial Day address by Bishop William F. McDowell. He delivered an oration that was filled with the spirit of honor for all Americans who fought on either side during the Civil War, of pride in this country's entering the present mighty conflict for principle, and of confidence in the ultimate triumph of democracy. Bishop McDowell, speaking from the rostrum in the Soldiers' National Cemetery, said:

"Back of any war, back of any battle, on the Marne or at Gettysburg, are ideas, principles, policies, theories of state, theories of government, doctrines of humanity and beliefs as to freedom and democracy. So it was here, so it is everywhere. Battles are ideas before they are fighting. Force is first in the heart then on the field. Wars are first theories of government, of humanity, of freedom, then cannon, marching armies and bursting shells. In our civil war two ideas came to blows, came to their climax at this spot. They were ideas before the men of Lee marched into Pennsylvania to meet and break before the men of Meade. They were irreconcilable and hostile ideas.

"Over there two ideas are in deadly conflict again. They were ideas before the men of Hindenburg met the men of Foch, Haig and Pershing; ideas before they began to dig trenches, ruin towns, and shake the earth with guns and shells. You men who fought were not fighting simply for land, even for Pennsylvania land, but for such ideas as liberty and democracy; not that a certain kind of flag might float over these acres but that every kind of man should have a man's chance in all the land over which that flag floats; not that men should wear blue clothes or gray clothes but that men of every color and condition should in freedom wear their own clothes; not that cotton or corn or coal or Caesar should be King, but that humanity might rule itself in the fear and under the blessing of God. Here nationalism fought sectionalism and did it to death. Now the sons of the men who here fought are united in a battle to grim death against false and exaggerated nationalism in favor of a true internationalism against tyranny in favor of humanity.

"All questions are at bottom questions of humanity. All theories of political economy, of government, of rights are at last questions of the man. That was true here in eighteen sixty-three, it is true to-day around the world. Neither then nor now could property, money or trade be the final end of government or the highest achievement of statesmanship.

Soil and Soul
"The question then and now is not fundamentally what people have but what they are, not a question of boundaries but of horizons. Men and nations can win their material world and lose their souls. Belgium has lost its soil but saved its soul. Germany has won a lot of soil but torn its soul into rags, filthy rags at that, in order to do it.

"It was for humanity that you fought here; that there should be no property rights in human persons, then, on the cotton fields of the South or even in mines or mills or armies. You fought against slave labor and child labor, in favor of free labor. You did not intend that ever again should any man, planter, mine-owner, millowner, king or Kaiser be able to call any other man his chattel and make him work or fight for him as he might order. You fought that every man, lowly or exalted, ignorant or learned, black or white should have his own place in the sun of justice, liberty and opportunity.

"There are always opposing ideals and tendencies in human life and human government. They were here, they are over there. In the upward movement of life they meet in struggle for the supremacy. They met here, they meet over there, not the same forces, not the same ideals, but conflicting ideals, or when it makes a degrading compromise, or when lower ideals win the higher place in its life. There is not room for two conflicting principles. Lincoln went straight to the heart of the matter when he said the nation could not live half slave and half free; when he reached back into the old literature and drew out the everlasting picture of the house divided against itself. It was so then and here, it is so now and over there.

Pacifists Then and Now

"The world cannot live half Hun and half Christian, half barbarous and half civilized, half savage and half human, half pirate and half gentleman. That is why the memory of all our fathers cries out to us to-day to see it through at any cost, to make no degrading compromise, no surrender of principle over there. There is no room in the world for Prussian militarism and the ideals of peace; no room for devil and decency; no room for the father of lies and the man of truth. If we leave Germany victorious or make with her a premature peace, we shall only sow the dragon's teeth for our children to reap the awful crop. In those old days there were two ideals: slavery had to be destroyed and the union had to be preserved. The partial destruction of slavery and the partial preservation of the union would not answer.

"Long before Gettysburg both sides had paid a big price, both sides were war weary. Long before the end there was the usual propaganda for a patched-up, premature peace, based on something beside victory and unconditional surrender. The foes of liberty and union were not all in the Confederate army. The deadliest foes were those who tried to undercut the spirit and destroy the morale of the union armies by subtle suggestion. Their successors are with us to-day. They are in Germany's pay whether they know it or not. They belong to Germany's army whether here or there. They rock the boat, they talk of peace, they bewail slaughter, they wring their hands over extravagance and expense. They talk about this not being our war. You know the breed. If any are here they ought to be taken over to the Lee monument or out behind the Lincoln memorial and in the name of all the men who fought here be deprived of their right to live in the United States or any other civilized land. They belong with the Hun and the Turk. He that is not with us now is against us now. That is the voice of this old place on this new day.

Contending Americans

"Not only were great ideas here at war, great persons here strove for mastery. What men they were! How proud we are of them! We do not need to call again the well known names which fairly leap to our lips on this spot. Even if we should name the well known we could not recite the entire list of those worthy

(Continued on third page)

VETERANS WATCH PENSION MEASURE

Would be Graded according to Length of Service in the Civil War.

Many Civil War soldiers in Adams County are watching the progress of the blanket pension bill introduced by Senator Smoot, guaranteeing to every veteran a pension of not less than \$30 a month. The measure is now in conference. The Smoot bill amends the general pension act of May 11, 1912, by adding a new section, as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this amendment, the rate of pension for any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the civil war, now on the roll, or hereafter to be placed on the roll and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinafter provided, shall be \$30 a month.

MILITARY HOLDS SWAY IN PARADE

Camp Colt Battalion Leads Procession which Includes Men of Three Wars.

ATTENDANCE NOT LARGE

Absence of Excursions and Threatening Weather Kept Down Numbers here for the Day.

Soldiers of three wars participated in to-day's memorial celebration at Gettysburg. Headed by a battalion of tankers from Camp Colt, the procession through the town to the National Cemetery was distinctively a military event. A large representation of veterans of the Civil War in their regulation blue brought up the rear, while the Spanish American War veterans who were present were given a place between the soldiers of to-day and those of more than half a century ago.

Captain A. J. Halton, of Camp Colt, was marshal of the parade. This was a distinct innovation as it has been the custom for years to have a civilian in charge. But the conditions in the world to-day gave the military full precedence. Captain Halton had as his assistant, Lieutenant W. S. Robertson.

The parade moved with the band leading the Camp Colt battalion, then the local organizations, the orator of the day and the guests, the Camp Colt Drum Corps, and finally the Grand Army and other ex-soldiers.

The school children had preceded the parade to the cemetery and were ready to take their part in the strewing of flowers. The program was much the same as in other years. The Grand Army had their ritualistic service, and then the children and others marched over the massive semi-circle, dropping flowers as they went. There was an unusual abundance of bloom this spring, and the ceremony was specially beautiful.

After this service was completed, the exercises at the rostrum were begun. Dr. T. C. Billheimer presided. The prayer was offered by Dr. J. A. Singmaster, and John D. Keith, Esq., read Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. The oration was delivered by Bishop William F. McDowell, of Washington, who was introduced by Dr. R. S. Oyler, formerly of this place. The benediction was pronounced by Dr. J. A. Clutz.

The absence of the usual excursions kept down the attendance to a great extent, and lowering clouds helped further to reduce the number of people here for the day, but the exercises were impressive as ever and the oration one of the best of recent years.

RED CROSS CHANGE

New Work Room is Secured for Gettysburg Branch.

There will be no meeting of Gettysburg Chapter of the Red Cross on Friday, as the work room is to be moved from the Episcopal parish house to the little school building on East High street. Notice will be given later of the time for resuming the usual sessions for sewing.

HUNS LOSE 252 PLANES

Allied Aviators Give Good Account of themselves During Week.

Washington, May 30—Two hundred and fifty two German airplanes were brought down on the western front by Allied aviators during the week ending May 23, according to advices received here by the British Military Mission.

PUBLIC SALE: Penn street, Biglerville, Friday, May 31st, at 3:00 o'clock, six head working and driving horses. H. S. Spangler.—advertisement 1

PUBLIC SALE—Saturday, June 1, at 4:00 p. m., Hamiltonban township, near Fairfield, one thousand bushels ear corn. U. H. Cromer.—advertisement 1

SUMMER SCHOOL at College, June 17th. Inquire Dr. Barney, Lincoln avenue.—advertisement 1

FESTIVAL at Iron Springs, Saturday, June 1st, benefit of M. E. church.—advertisement 1

FOR SALE: gaited riding and driving horse. Apply Joseph Smith, York street.—advertisement 1

MANY DEALERS ANSWERED CALL

Price Fixing Comes in for Free Discussion at Session Held in Court House.

GAVE THEIR ARGUMENTS

Freight and Hauling, they Say, would Make Uniform Prices for the County Difficult to Arrange.

Following the call of Food Administrator Markley well onto two hundred wholesale and retail grocery merchants, millers, and bakers went into session in the Court House this morning to discuss matters relative to their various lines of business, and to receive information regarding the Government's requirements in view of the war conditions.

The response was very general and comparatively few of the men who were able to attend failed to do so. Others sent delegates to represent them and the discussions held will doubtless tend to bind the business men closer and to make them understand more clearly just what is wanted and required.

After the preliminary discussions, the grocers remained in the main room of the Court House while the others went into separate rooms and continued the speaking on matters of special interest to their own lines.

Prices which should be charged came in for a major part of the argument which was open to all who cared to take part. It was the general belief that it would be difficult to establish the same prices for all parts of the county on staples, because of varying freight and hauling charges. The committee to be named to fix the prices every week will likely take these matters into consideration and work out the problem so that they meet all conditions as fully as possible.

Varying prices were found in the county for sugar, it was soon seen, the price ranging from eight and one-half to nine and one-half cents a pound. Merchants justified the higher figure by declaring that freight charges brought it up to as high as 8.40 and that they were allowed the nine and a half-cent rate accordingly.

The millers and bakers similarly told the Food Administrator of their attitude toward many of the matters directly concerning them. Rules were explained, and they, too, got a clear understanding of what is required.

OTHER GENERALS CUT

Pershing Fails to Recommend Four in Addition to Wood.

(By Telegraph)

Washington, May 30—That Major Leonard Wood was not the only one who was disapproved for overseas duty by General Pershing was made known to-day. The others said to have been slashed from his list were Generals J. Franklin Bell, Hugh Scott, John S. Morrison and Thomas H. Barry.

FRENCH NURSE KILLED

As Huns Drop Bombs on War Hospitals.

(By Cable)

With the British Army in the Field, May 30—German airmen on Tuesday night dropped bombs on hospitals in which are scores of Americans and numbers of wounded Frenchmen a few miles back of the battlefield. A number were injured among whom were some civilians. One French nurse was killed.

WANTED: man and wife as night nurses for the insane department of the Alms House. Apply in person or address Harry A. Sheely, Steward, prior to Tuesday, June 4th.—advertisement 1

WANTED: several experienced men for machine department. Gettysburg Furniture Company.—advertisement 1

GRADUATING gifts and cards. People's Drug Store.—advertisement 1

BASEBALL and all other athletic goods. All new. People's Drug Store.—advertisement 1

CREW managers. Agents, don't accept a proposition until you get our particulars and samples. Money makers. Address Mr. Armour, Care Bacon Company, Elmira, N. Y.—advertisement 1

AWARD DIPLOMAS TO SIXTY THREE

America in this and Other Days Portrayed by Grammar School Graduates.

AN INTERESTING PROGRAM

Costumes and Songs Help to Carry out Idea of Commencement Day at Meade Building.

Patriotism, as at the High School commencement on Tuesday, was also the keynote of the Grammar School commencement exercises held in the Meade building on Wednesday evening. The room was decorated with a number of large American flags and with ferns and flowers.

Miss Reba Miller played the organ as the class assembled and several selections were given by members of the High School orchestra. The invocation was made by Rev. Paul Reid Pontius.

The main part of the entertainment was the rendition of a musical sketch, "Some Memories of America." First America appeared, then the thirteen original colonies passed before her. Memories were summoned and she recalled the Indians, The Spirit of '76, Dixie Girls (Plantation Time) and '1917', which was represented by "The Spirit of America," a sailor, a soldier, a civilian and a Red Cross nurse. All of the "Memories" were portrayed by pupils dressed in costumes typical of the times and by songs. Most of the songs were by the Glee Club, composed of the pupils of the graduating class. The making of the first American flag was also illustrated.

An interesting address to the graduates and friends was given by Rev. William R. Glen. He told the pupils to "Go Right on Working", which was the subject of his talk.

The presentation of prizes and diplomas was made by I. L. Taylor. The spelling prize of a book was awarded to Vestal Stallsmith. The McPherson Scholarship prizes of a ten dollar gold piece each to the boy and girl obtaining the highest average for the year were won by Vestal Stallsmith and Sigurd Hagen, with honorable mention of Elizabeth Schriver and Alva Brown.

A picture, which had been awarded to the pupils of the Eighth Grade by the Parent Teachers' Association for having the most parents present at the monthly meetings, was presented by Sigurd Hagen in behalf of the pupils to the Eighth Grade room.

The exercises were closed by the singing of "America" by the audience, and the benediction.

The list of the sixty three graduates is as follows: Lawrence Aughinbaugh, Anna Beatty, Mildred Beutler, Mildred Biddle, Clifford Bream, Vivian Bwindle, Alva Brown, Ellsworth Buoh, Lucille Conover, Madeline Diehl, Louise Forrest, Mary Furney, Ralph Geiselman, Anna Gilbert, Allen Guise, Bernard Gordon, Sigurd Hagen, Wilmer Hankey, Elmer Haner, Ida Hartley, Edith Heiges, Grace Hummer, Mary Leister, May Lentz, Charles McClellan, Belle Miller, John Miller, Mary Moore, Roy Moore, Donald Munshour, Lee Mumper, Mervin Murray, Harold Newman, David Oyler, Indus Oyler, Nellie Pittenturf, Wilbur Plank, Ruth Sachs, Elizabeth Schriver, Anna Sefton, Helen Sheads, Clarence Sheely, James Shover, Elizabeth Spangler, Vestal Stallsmith, Laura Sterner, Lawrence Swope, Margaret Tate, Margaret Taylor, Marian Taylor, Helen Tennant, Donald Thomas, Gladys Trimmer, Madeline Troxell, Walter Wachter, Henry Waidlich, Walter Weaver, Margaret Weikert, Wilbur Weikert, Edith Wright, Grace Yohe, Esther Zeiders, Minnie Zinkand.

The lighting arrangements were devised and placed by A. B. Plank and added much to the success of the program.

CALVES wanted: will pay 14 1/2 cents a pound for good calves weighing over 125 pounds, delivered to my place on Friday morning. George Reichle, Gettysburg.—advertisement 1

LOT of good church carpet cut in room sizes, will be sold at Bender's second-hand furniture sale, Saturday, June first. See ad.—advertisement 1

FOR SALE: late improved hydraulic cider press—in use one season. P. W. Rudisill, Hanover.—advertisement 1

BUSINESS MEN TO FARMS

Would Have them Put in their Idle Hours.

The Committee of Public Safety of Pennsylvania has arranged for the services of F. R. Stevens, agricultural director of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, as assistant state director of the United States Public Service Reserve of Pennsylvania.

The new duties of Mr. Stevens will be to secure the utilization of all surplus labor, including unoccupied hours of business men, vacation periods, and the re-employment of labor now engaged in non-essential industries.

It is proposed to immediately call meetings of the Chambers of Commerce Boards of Trade and Business Associations of the cities and boroughs of the State under the auspices of the Committee of Public Safety, to complete an organization through which this labor can be effectively placed upon the farms.

CHANCE TO HELP

Certain Photographs, Including Picture Postcards, Wanted.

Photographs, drawings and descriptions of bridges, buildings, towns and localities now occupied by German forces, in France, Belgium and Luxembourg, are in great demand by the War Department. The Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety has been requested to aid the Government in procuring a large quantity of such material, also photographs, drawings and other descriptive material relating to that part of Germany lying west of the line running north and south through Hamburg.

All persons possessing such material are urged to contribute it for war purposes, as it will be of great use to the Government. It should be sent by parcel post or express to Col. A. B. Cox, 1156—15th street, Washington, D. C. Picture postcards are included in the illustrations desired.

TO HIS NATIVE TOWN

Joseph H. Himes to Pay Expenses of their Celebration.

Burgess Cashman, of New Oxford, has called a meeting of representatives of organizations and lodges, to be held Friday evening at eight o'clock, to make arrangements for a Fourth of July parade and celebration. A chairman will be appointed at the meeting Friday, to complete arrangements and committeemen will be chosen. A flag raising will be held July 4 and a service flag will also be unfurled.

The offer of Joseph Himes, Canton, Ohio, formerly of New Oxford, to present the borough with a steel flag pole 100 feet in height, together with a large flag, has been accepted by Burgess Cashman in behalf of the citizens of the town. The gift from the former resident will be placed on the square, in the center of the park and dedicated on Independence Day. Mr. Himes will pay all of the expenses of the celebration.

FAIRFIELD MEMORIAL

John D. Keith Esq. will be the Orator there.

Memorial Day exercises will be held at Fairfield on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock. Flowers will be placed on graves of veterans and John D. Keith, Esq., will be the speaker at the exercises which will follow.

INTERESTING PROGRAM

Flag Raising and Flowers Strewn on Graves.

The Colored School on Wednesday entertained a number of friends at their flag raising. Rev. Mr. Curry made a patriotic address and afterward the strewing of flowers in the Colored Cemetery took place.

WANTED: man and wife as night nurses for the insane department of the Alms House. Apply in person or address Harry A. Sheely, Steward, prior to Tuesday, June 4th.—advertisement 1

STERILIZED spoons, sanitary paper cups and dishes always used at our fountain. People's Drug Store.—advertisement 1

WANTED: several experienced men for machine department. Gettysburg Furniture Company.—advertisement 1

ALLIES HOLDING BACK THE ENEMY

After All-Night Battle British and French still Holding to their Ground.

AMERICANS AGAIN VICTORS

Fifth Effort of Germans to Re-Take Cantigny Fails as Have All the Others before it.

(By Cable)

Paris, May 30—The Allies are holding the Germans at all points on the Aisne front. The battle continued all night and is going on with increasing fierceness to-day.

The French and British are still holding on to the outskirts of Soissons which the enemy has not been able to pass.

The enemy attacked with all possible force between Soissons and Hartennes Road, but were held. There is severe fighting at Fere-en-Tardenois, thirteen miles south-east of Soissons and twenty miles from their original positions; and at Vezely nine miles east of Fere. The French, supported by their reserves, are holding tenaciously to all their positions.

The French and British broke up a heavy German thrust at Brouillet, four miles from Vezely, and at Phillois, two and a half miles from Reims.

With the American Army in Picardy, May 30—The fifth successive German counter-attack to try to regain Cantigny has been repulsed.

Yankee artillery shelled the attacking party heavily and the machine gun squads mowed down their lines.

The new American positions are rapidly being strengthened and the infantry is digging in, in spite of the efforts of the Boche to prevent it.

Paris, May 30—The enemy conducted an air-raid aimed at Paris last night, but the attack was driven off by an aerial barrage. Some bombs were dropped in the suburbs.

London, May 30—An enemy attack against the British strongly protective point known as Route A Keep, north-west of Festubert, was completely broken up, Field Marshal Haig reported to-day.

In the neighborhood of Merris the British slightly improved their line. In two raids the British captured some prisoners and machine guns.

Near Lecon the enemy trenches were raided and a few prisoners were taken.

Hostile artillery action is reported east of Villers and in the Robecq sector.

With the French Army in the Field May 30—The present German offensive has cost 520,000 men, according to compilations which are practically certain. This includes the casualties of the offensive on the Aisne front, which are believed to be fully as heavy as those in Picardy and Flanders.

Geneva, May 30—Internal dissension in Austria-Hungary has paralyzed the proposed Austrian offensive against Italy, it became known through a dispatch received here to-day.

Serious riots have occurred in Graz and Laibach, where the Slavs attacked Austrian troops. The soldiers fired into the crowds killing several.

Washington, May 30—To meet the demands of the army which has been drained of men by the heavy drives Germany is mobilizing the boys who were born during the first part of 1900. Many of seventeen are contained in the army now, it has been officially reported.

NO CASUALTY LIST

Other Matters Crowd Trans-Atlantic Cable Facilities.

(By Telegraph)

Washington, May 30—On account of the Western drive news dispatches and the vast amount of military information coming over the cables to-day no casualty list was received.

THE WEATHER

Unsettled to-night and Friday. Warmer Friday.

SODA tables and chairs for sale. Apply People's Drug Store.—advertisement 1

SOISSONS FALLS RHEIMS TOTTERS

German Advance has Reached from Twelve to Fifteen Miles from Start.

ALLIED LINE IS RETIRING

Overwhelming Numbers of Teuton Forces Compel British and French to Withdraw from Positions.

London, May 30—In their violent attacks on the 30-mile battlefront running from Soissons eastward to the region northwest of Rheims, the German armies are continuing to force back the French and British forces on nearly every sector.

The fortified town of Soissons, the extreme left flank of the Allied battle line, has been occupied by the enemy, although the French are still holding tenaciously to its western environs, through which emerge the railway lines leading to Paris and Compeigne.

According to the German official communication, 25,000 prisoners, among them a French and British general, have been taken, and numerous additional towns and vantage points all along the front have been captured.

Seemingly Rheims, like Soissons, also is doomed to fall into the hands of the enemy, as the French War Office reports that the troops covering the famous cathedral town, which almost daily for several years has been the target for shells of hate from the German guns, have been withdrawn behind the Aisne Canal northwest of the town.

Twelve and Fifteen Miles
On the sector directly southeast of Soissons the Germans now are fighting relatively 12 miles from where they started their drive Monday from Vauxaillon, while further east, near Loupeigne, and in the center in the vicinity of Savigny, wedges have been driven into a depth of approximately 15 miles.

The Germans continually are throwing fresh divisions into the battle, but the British and French troops are keeping up their tactics of giving ground only when it is impossible longer to hold positions under the tremendous pressure of the enemy. Heavy casualties are being suffered by the army of the German Crown Prince, while the losses of men to the Allied forces are described as relatively light.

Although unofficial reports have mentioned the rushing up of reinforcements from the south, there has as yet been no official statement that General Foch is sending in his reserves.

With the French Army in France, May 30—The Germans advanced against the French lines again yesterday after throwing further masses of troops into the battle. Both flanks of the battle line were the scenes of very heavy fighting by inferior numbers against superior, with the result that the Allies were obliged again to cede ground at several points.

Besides Von Boehm's and Von Below's armies, many divisions of Von Hutier's troops were engaged. These especially trained units had participated in the first rush on March 21, and had since then been reconstituted.

An enormous number of light machine guns were employed by the Germans, as well as a large fleet of tanks and much heavy and light artillery, while the German aviators were extremely active.

From the plain towards Juvin-court, Ville aux Bois, Pontavert and Berry au Bac, numerous tanks came into action. For a considerable time the thin Allied line held out, but as the enemy debauched wave after wave the French and British, almost submerged, fell back slowly, getting across the river. Several British officers afterward sacrificed their lives in destroying the bridges.

Almost simultaneously overpowering enemy forces made their way to the top of the Chemin des Dames ridge and also to the western end of this road in the neighborhood of Chavignon and Malmanson, and the troops holding these points were obliged to recede.

The Allied movement to the rear was executed with the greatest precision; there was no disorder and all the units kept in constant liaison.

In the direction of Soissons a readjustment of the front line also became necessary, in consequence of the falling back of the center, where the Germans were pushing hardest.

The fighting has been continuous for two days through a country composed of a series of chalky plateaux, with winding valleys, whose slopes are half clothed with trees, and containing many caverns. Along the top of one of the principal ridges runs the famous Chemin des Dames, from which valleys spread angularly towards the Aisne. The Allied possession of this ridge compromised

the security of the German southern flank.

The enemy's torrent of divisions, rolling forward found only the thinnest line of Allied troops facing the advance. These fell back before the irresistible pressure, retiring, but struggling valiantly. The torrent as it moved forward became even stronger, for the Germans added new forces to it. Even the Aisne did not stay its rush.

The Germans followed the Allies across the river and at the same time spread along the sides, the Allies having decided that it was useless to sacrifice men in efforts to hold these positions with too few defenders.

USE MEN WITH MINOR DEFECTS

Draftee not Fit for Certain Forms of Duty to be Put to War-time Work.

Washington, May 30—Two hundred thousand men of draft age, who, because of minor physical defects have been held by examining surgeons over the country for limited military service, are to be employed in producing or handling equipment for the army. Provost Marshal General Crowder announced last night that the Army staff corps would utilize the services of those registrants and thus release fighting men for the front line.

General Crowder issued the first call under the new plan. Orders went forth to governors of states for upwards of 9,000 men for service in spruce production for airplanes. The men will be allowed to volunteer until next June 6. After that date a report will be made to the Provost Marshal General, and if there are not sufficient volunteers, allotments will be made to the various states to be filled by involuntary inductment.

Some 10,000 men of the Army now are engaged in getting out spruce timber in the Northwest, and the Signal Corps constantly is increasing this number. Consequently the sending of the new men to this field will constitute no new policy, and it is understood that it has no relation to complaints that Industrial Workers of the World there have retarded the output of spruce.

Some 24 trades or classes, including railroad, transport and construction men, office workers and laborers, are desired for the spruce division. When this division has been filled, men will be called to fill other staff services of the Army until the 200,000 total has been exhausted. No indication was given as to when the other calls will be made.

In a statement announcing the new plan, General Crowder said the solution of the question of what to do to better these men had been "one of the great problems of the draft."

AMERICANS WILL DO IT

Settlement of War Rests With U. S., Says Roosevelt.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 30—"We've got one grand duty—to put the war through to a knockout," said Colonel Roosevelt, speaking here yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the National Security League. This war is going to be settled by the fighting Americans who will take the burden off the shoulders of our Allies."

The Colonel made an appeal to mothers of German birth or parentage to bring their children up as Americans and to educate them in this country. He declared there was no place in America for any language save English. Foreign-language publications, he said, should be given a reasonable time to discontinue.

TRANSPORT SUNK

And One Hundred and One are Drowned.

London, May 30—The transport ship Leasowe Castle has been sunk by an enemy submarine, the British Admiralty announced. One hundred and one persons were drowned.

The Leasowe, which was of 9,737 tons gross, was sunk in the Mediterranean on May 26. Among those who lost their lives were 13 military officers and 79 soldiers of other rank.

The Leasowe Castle was built in 1917 at Birkenhead and was owned by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, of London.

SEES MEMBERS OF CABINET

Head of Battalion of Death Visits Lansing and Baker.

Washington, May 30—Mme. Maria Botchkarova, former commander of the Russian regiment of women known as the "Battalion of Death," was in Washington yesterday. Mme. Botchkarova, who arrived at a Pacific port two weeks ago, would not disclose the purpose of her visit here.

Mme. Botchkarova called during the day on Secretaries Lansing and Baker. At the State Department it was said she was seeking aid for Russia, but officials did not say what kind of aid, whether military, political or financial, was asked.

AMERICANS HOLD THEIR POSITIONS

Violent German Efforts to Take Back Cantigny Fail before our Fire.

USED QUANTITIES OF GAS And United States Troops Retaliate with Withering Fire. Wipe out Entire Raiding Party.

With the American Army in France, May 30—The enemy launched another heavy gas attack against our troops in the Lunerville sector early yesterday morning and attempted to reach our line at three places. They were repulsed with comparatively heavy losses.

The first attack, made two kilometers south-west of Premenil, broke down under the hot machine-gun fire from the American trenches, the Germans retreating. Both the Americans and Germans fought in gas masks.

Soon afterward the enemy put down a heavy barrage a kilometer to the west and 14 Germans managed to penetrate a trench in which the Americans on Monday were subjected to a gas attack and who were fighting mad.

The Americans emerged from the dugouts and hand-to-hand fighting, which was bloody for the Germans, ensued, the Americans going for the enemy with knives and bayonets.

The Germans had been ordered to take prisoners at any cost, but they failed to get any.

The American losses were insignificant. The enemy lost all the 14 men who penetrated the American position—nine having been killed, one having died of wounds and four having been made prisoner.

German Attempts Fail

With the British Army in France, May 30—Further enemy counter-attacks against the American troops, who on Tuesday stormed their way into Cantigny, have been repulsed, and at latest reports the overseas men were holding their positions in the shell-torn village strongly.

The Germans delivered their first counter-attack late Tuesday in an effort to regain the defenses which had been wrested from them in the morning along a two-kilometer front. The enemy drive was preceded by a heavy bombardment, which began at five o'clock in the afternoon. After 30 minutes of artillery preparation, the Germans advanced, but were caught in an intense fire from the American guns, and were apparently forced to retire without having come into close contact with the American infantry.

Since then the enemy has made additional attempts to drive the Americans from the village, but without avail.

Over the Top

With American Forces on the French Front, May 30—Three counter-attacks made by the Germans to retake the terrain which they had lost in Picardy on Monday completely broke down in the face of the American artillery fire and the heroism of our infantrymen. All the ground won by the Americans on Monday remains in their possession.

The American line now runs 150 to 200 yards east of Cantigny, as a result of the successful attack. The nearest German trench is several hundred yards east of where the Americans have dug it. The Germans, it has been found, had many outposts and machine-gun emplacements in Cantigny.

The artillery preparation began at 5:45 o'clock, one hour before the infantry went over the top. The lines of Americans moved forward in perfect order, the tanks in the lead. The American artillery did magnificent work.

Fierce hand-to-hand fighting occurred in Cantigny, which contained a large tunnel and a number of caves. The tunnel sheltered a hundred Germans. The Americans hurled hand-grenades like base balls into these shelters.

Pershing's Report

Washington, May 30—Consolidation of positions taken Tuesday by the Americans in the Cantigny salient and the repulse of renewed counter-attacks is announced in General Pershing's evening communique, issued by the War Department. It also tells of the repulse of three raids in Lorraine, in which several prisoners were taken and a number of the enemy killed.

NOW HOLLAND PROTESTS

New German Prize Rules Imperil Dutch Shipping.

Amsterdam, May 30—Holland has protested against the modification of the German prize law of April 24, according to a statement made by Foreign Minister Loulan in the Chamber. The Minister said that despite the German offer to make exceptions and provide conditional safeguards in certain cases, the revised rules imperiled Dutch shipping.

DROPPED TONS OF BOMBS

British Airplanes Attack German Bunkers and Dumps.

London, May 30—British aerial operations are described in an official communication, as follows: "Our airplanes dropped 25 tons of bombs during the day on hostile billets, dumps and railways behind the enemy's lines on all parts of the British front."

"Thirteen German machines were destroyed in air fighting and four others were brought down out of control. Five of ours are missing."

"Bombing was continued on the night of Tuesday. Five tons of bombs were dropped on various targets, including billets at Armentieres and the Valenciennes railway station. One of our night bombing machines failed to return."

ITALIANS WIN IN MOUNTAIN FIGHT

Brilliant Victory Twelve Thousand Feet above the Level of the Sea.

Italian Army Headquarters, May 30—One of the most brilliant mountain operations since the beginning of the war was carried out by the Italians in the Tonale region, north-west of Trent, early this week, particulars regarding which are now being received. The basin of Presena Lake was captured by Italian Alpini after 40 hours of fierce fighting against a numerically superior army.

The Austrians are well entrenched, having at their disposal strong fortifications built before the beginning of the war, and greatly strengthened since then. The great Presena Mountain was reached by the Alpini after attacking four times under a heavy fire. The enemy was finally overwhelmed by a bayonet drive.

The fight was rendered more difficult by the condition of the ground, which was hard and slippery with late spring snow. The Italians advanced up steep ascents, down precipices and over glaciers.

Rome (Monday), May 27—The brilliant victory of the Italians in the Tonale region was won in fighting on ground about 12,000 feet above the sea, amid melting snows and everlasting glaciers. The battle was remarkable on account of the highly specialized troops engaged, and the mechanical devices applied.

The vast wastes of Tonale Mountain, dominating the Canonica Plateau and the approaches to Paradise Pass, had been neglected by both sides as a field for offensive operations, but now becomes more important.

Among the results of the Italian attack were blowing up by artillery fire of an important Austrian munitions depot, and the capture of two telegraph lines which ran through Paradise Pass. The Italians were assisted greatly by a violent artillery fire. It required heroic efforts by the Alpini to carry the guns to the mountain slopes.

TRIED MUTE ROLE

Harry L. Ernst, of Hagerstown, who has been visiting with his brother, at Lemasters, was picked up Tuesday evening by Police Lieutenant Ambrose, while wandering about in Chambersburg. Ernst, when arrested, attempted to assume the role of a mute. When approached by the officer he was carrying a pad and pencil, and when addressed by the lieutenant he wrote on his pad: "My name is Ernest Harris, of Pittsburgh. I am looking for work. I want to get something to sell."

The assumed role was working splendidly until Lieutenant Ambrose started to search him. For a moment he forgot himself and said, "I have nothing in my pocket except a tin cup." He was taken to police headquarters where he told his story. He had been in the army for several months but had been discharged in March of this year on account of mental trouble. He had his discharge with him. His brother at Lemasters was communicated with and his story verified. An effort will be made to have him placed in an asylum. He was placed in jail.

Many Snakes in Australia.

Australia is said to have about one hundred species of snakes, three-fourths of them venomous. The big pythons and rock snakes are harmless; but as one travels from the tropics southward the dangerous varieties increase in number, and in Tasmania all are venomous, though only five are really deadly.

Cultivated Rubber.

British Malaya is now firmly established as the leading country in the production of cultivated rubber, and the industry has added very substantially to the prosperity of the Malay peninsula during the last nine or ten years.

LABORERS WANTED: Government work at New Cumberland, Pa. \$3.85 per day. Board and room on grounds, \$1.00 per day. Apply at Employment Office on the grounds—advertisement

PERSONAL NOTES AND BRIEF ITEMS

Short Paragraphs of Interest. Guests in Many Gettysburg Homes.

MANY VISIT ELSEWHERE

Mention of People on Short Journeys to Nearby Towns and those Spending the Day with Friends here.

Harry Sachs, of Pittsburgh, is spending several days at the home of his parents, on Chambersburg street. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tate, of Hagerstown, are spending several days with friends and relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Rebert, of Newport, are visiting friends and relatives in town.

Miss Frances Martin, who has been spending some time with friends here, has returned to her home at Lancaster.

Mrs. Anna Lake, of Centre Square, has gone to York to visit at the home of Dr. Enders.

Miss Tillie Garver and Miss Myrtle Grimm, of York, are guests of Miss Ruth Klepper, at her home on Hanover street.

Miss Elizabeth Carson and Miss Anna Daum, of Lancaster, are visiting at the home of Miss Kathryn Rinehart, Liberty street.

Miss Vergie Diehl, of New Oxford, spent the day with friends in town.

Miss Hester Blocher, of York, is spending some time at her home on Seminary Ridge.

Howard Gerber, of York, was a visitor with friends in town over Memorial Day.

Mrs. Maurice Ridinger and son, who have been spending the past week at York Springs, have returned to their home on East Middle street.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Culp, of Lancaster, are spending several days at the home of Mr. Culp's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Culp, South Washington street.

Mrs. Charles Hyene, of Reading, is spending several days with friends and relatives in town.

Lieutenant Colonel Frank S. Leisenring and Mrs. Leisenring, of Baltimore, are spending several days with friends in town.

Dr. and Mrs. H. F. C. Heagey, of Cochranville, Chester County, and Mrs. Heagey, of this place, were guests on Wednesday at the home of G. W. G. Heagey.

Mrs. William Burd and children, of Cresson, are visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hoke, on West High street.

Miss Gertrude Brubaker and sister, Elenora, of Waynesboro, are spending some time at the home of Miss Margaret Felix, on East Middle street.

as anupilyodwjtthmcaethmaridwup Miss Zita Kuhn, of Hanover, is spending the day with Miss Ruth Stock, at her home on Baltimore street.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Wetzel entertained the following over the weekend at their home, near Orrtanna: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rinehart and children, Helen and Robert, and Mrs. Bernie Shriner, of Carroll County, Md.; Calvin Baltzley and son, Donald, and Mrs. Samuel Baltzley, of Orrtanna.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Bryan, of Wilmington, Delaware; Mrs. Henry Buehner, of Miamisburg, Ohio; M. Susan Shuster, of Dayton, Ohio, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Harry Geiselman, East Middle street.

FATHER OF VICTIM ON THE CYCLOPS ENLISTS

Birmingham, Ala.—"My name is J. P. Baggs. I am the father of H. T. Baggs, who was one of the boys lost on the Cyclops. I want to do something for my country." The speaker, a heavy-set man wearing spectacles, stood before one of the draft boards as he spoke. An investigation revealed that he was a skilled mechanic. He was sent to one of the United States shipyards.

MEMORIAL TO CARRIE NATION

Woman's Christian Temperance Union Will Erect Drinking Fountain at Wichita.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance union will erect a drinking fountain here near the Union station as a memorial to the late Carrie Nation. The State association has voted \$1,000 to be devoted to that purpose.

The city commissioners have agreed to accept the fountain in the name of the city, and to maintain the water supply. It was in this city that Mrs. Nation began her nation-wide campaign of saloon smashing, many years ago.

Nine Pounds of Liberty.

Chicago.—Dr. and Mrs. W. Moore Thompson of this city claim the first Liberty child. She was born April 28, Liberty day, and they named her Liberty. She weighed nine pounds, too.



THIS KIND
Of a Day is Coming
Very Soon

We Have Prepared
WITH HATS. OXFORDS.
SHIRTS. UNDERWEAR.
STOCKINGS. TO KEEP YOU COOL—COMFORTABLE AND CLASSY.

Have You Prepared?
Eckert's Store, "On the Square"

Fly-Time finds us Ready with
SCREENS and SCREEN DOORS

Black, Galvanized and Copper Screening in rolls of various widths.

All sizes of ready-to-place
Window Screens and Doors
in different qualities.
SCREEN DOOR FIXTURES

Adams County Hardware Co.
BUY A W. S. S. TODAY

Two Hudson Super Six
Touring Cars For Sale.

Both 1917 Models. The one has been slightly used and the other one is a brand new car. Used in demonstrations only.

S. G. BIGHAM
Biglerville.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Good paying business located in Gettysburg. Requires but small amount of capital to operate.

Apply at
TIMES OFFICE

Where, When and How
21 Year Olds Must Register

Who Must Register—All male persons (citizens or aliens) born between June 6, 1896 and June 5, 1897, inclusive except officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in Federal Service, and officers in Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in enlisted Reserve Corps while in active service.

When—On Wednesday, June 5, 1918, between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.

Where—At office of Local Board having jurisdiction where the person to be registered permanently resides, or other place designated by that Local Board.

How—Go in person on June 5 to your registration place. If you expect to be absent from home on June 5, go at once to the office of the Local Board where you happen to be. Have your registration card filled out and certified. Mail it to the Local Board having jurisdiction where you permanently reside. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your registration card for the return of your registration certificate. Failure to get this certificate may cause you serious inconvenience. You must mail your registration card in time to reach your home Local Board on June 5. If you are sick on June 5 and unable to present yourself in person send some competent friend. The clerk may deputize him to prepare your card.

Information—If you are in doubt as to what to do or where to register, consult your Local Board.

Penalty for Not Registering—Failure to register is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for one year. It may result in loss of valuable rights and privileges and immediate induction into military service.

Which? Boy (handing the jeweler a \$1 watch)—Just clean and regulate this and put in a new crystal, will you? If I had the price I'd buy a new one.

How Character is Made. Character is never made by following the easy way. Character is made strong by its exercise against the temptation of ease and the lines of least resistance.

LETTERS FROM COUNTY TOWNS

Personal Items and Notes of Interest from the Various Communities.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE

Short Paragraphs Telling of Happenings in the Villages and Boroughs. Many Items of News are Gathered.

ARENDTSTVILLE

Arendtville—The early cherries are a short crop, but the prospect is good for a large crop of strawberries.

Mrs. U. G. Bickell and sons, Harold and Ernest, of Kennett Square, are visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram C. Lady are spending several days at Swarthmore, in the home of their son, Clyde Lady. Mrs. Walter Ricker, of Huntingdon, and Miss Mary Buttrick, of Mt. Holly Springs, were the recent guests in the home of Mrs. Jacob Klepper.

Misses Sarah L. Deardorff, Lola Hartman, Carrie Slaybaugh, Verna and Annie Bosserman, and Verna Comfort are attending the Shippensburg Normal School.

Samuel Pitzer and son, Harry, and wife, and their four children, and Miss Ella Naugle, of Bendersville, were recent visitors in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Pitzer, in this place.

We notice the early planted potatoes make an excellent appearance and no potato bugs have been reported yet.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Hoffman and Mrs. Reuben Roth and two children spent the week-end with relatives in Lancaster.

George Taylor, of Millerstown, is visiting among relatives here.

Mrs. Dorsey Lower, who spent several months in the home of her son, Dr. S. E. Lower, in Pittsburgh, has returned home.

Aaron Schlosser, who quit the hotel business in this place, has gone to Harrisburg where he has employment.

DESERTER MAKES HIS CONFESSION

Tells of Acts Committed during Early Stages of War. Appears in The Times.

You have read or have heard stories of atrocities committed by the Germans on their march through Belgium to Paris at the outbreak of the present world war, but probably never before have you had the opportunity of reading a story of the pillaging of the little kingdom torn by shot and shell for almost four years written by one who took an intimate part in the destruction of the towns and villages.

Such a story is "Confessions of a German Deserter". Obviously the name of the writer cannot be given.

A member of the German army at the time of the violation of its treaty with Belgium, he was with the first troops to cross the border and was present at the fall of Liege. The truth of his statements cannot be doubted.

After several months of service the writer's conscience revolted and he determined to desert at the first opportunity. His chance came when he was wounded and sent to a hospital from which he made his escape over the Dutch frontier. Smuggling his way on board a cargo ship, he eventually succeeded in reaching America and going to Detroit, where he wrote his story.

This story will appear in The Gettysburg Times, in daily installments, the first part being published to-day. Page four.

AMERICAN GAS MASKS BEST

Takes Only Six Seconds to Put It on and It Is Gas and Fool Proof.

Chicago.—When it comes to fighting gas attacks the American soldier is the best equipped in the world.

This is the declaration made here by Maj. J. J. Auld, chief advisor of the British scientific mission, who is a chemical expert.

He said that the German command has become so enraged at the failure of its high-powered gases to discomfit the Americans that they have offered a reward of ten marks to any soldier who brings in an American gas mask.

"The American mask is the marvel of the allied armies," says Major Auld. "It is absolutely gas proof and fool proof. It takes only about six seconds to put it on. Unlike the German mask it does not hang down and get in his way when one bends over."

Why They Are Lonely.

The people who are lonely in this world are those who are always looking for something to come to them; they hope for pleasant adventures; they exact much from their friends and from their family—and they are never satisfied. But the happy men and women are those who never think of demanding for themselves, who give and give and give again, and find joy whenever they find opportunity to give to others.

Tin Hat!



The trench, or tin hat is fashion's latest fad.

GETTYSBURG AND ITS RELATION TO THE WORLD WAR

(Continued from first page)

of our honor. The leaders were noble and fine, the armies were brave and magnificent. The generals deserve high place in the world's hall of fame, but I have myself known well private soldiers from Gettysburg who were fit to stand before kings.

"To-day our hats are off and our banners are waving for them all. They were all Americans. They differed like men, they fought like soldiers not like brutes or beasts or savages. They lacked nothing in bravery on either side. They also lacked nothing in soldierly honor or military decency.

"No Edith Cavel was murdered at Gettysburg. No medals were struck commemorating sinking of Lusitanias here. Churches and hospitals, orchards and homes were not here destroyed in the utter and wanton lust of destruction. Those were not men who tore up treaties and called them scraps of paper. Those men left no trail of mad mutilation and outrage. No Pennsylvania barns had innocent children crucified against their doors. Thank the ever-living God none of these fields ran red with the blood of outraged and murdered women. Here the men of America from the North and the men of America from the South so nobly fought as men that in a common pride their battle monuments stand side by side and here the survivors mingle in a common brotherhood of manhood and citizenship.

No Shame for the South

"Germany went into Belgium with peridy in her heart, falsehood on her lips, murder and lawlessness in her hands. Not so did the men of Lee and Jackson come to Pennsylvania. Not so did the men of Grant go to Virginia. I do not see how again in a thousand years a responsible German can walk the hills and highways of Belgium, of Russia, or Armenia, or France. Here at Gettysburg the South came for a day into Pennsylvania, but it came in such manhood that when peace came veterans in gray walked arm in arm with veterans in blue, rejoicing and proud together at American manhood here fought bravely and did not lose or stain manhood's soul in its fighting.

"Man power is not the chief thing in war. Manhood is the chief thing. Man power can crash its brutal way to brutal triumph even while manhood collapses and breaks down. This is Germany's tragedy to-day, a tragedy infinitely worse for her than the failure of her military plans. Her manhood, in king's cabinets, in military councils, in university and church circles, has allied itself with falsehood, made bargain with lust, bowed down to evil and sold its soul to the Prince of this world. No matter about its man power, its manhood is so soiled and stained that to the end of time it will look black and ugly.

"Now thank we all our God that when manhood was here put to the test it did not break. Man power met man power and man power won, but American manhood did not fail nor fall on these hills. Here the North gained its world but did not lose its soul. Here the South lost its world but did not lose its soul. And out of the unlost soul of North and South, the manhood that here met and was not broken either by defeat or victory, the new soul and manhood of one America are being made for a new world."

new world of democracy and honor.

Great Utterance Here

"Finally, great utterance here found immortal expression. The French Revolution was an idea, a passion and a purpose. The Civil War was an idea, a passion and a truth. This ground where we stand has more than once been called holy ground.

"One day there came one to this spot. He was born of parents so poor that he was all they could give to the world, himself so poor that his life was all he could give. In a score of ways he had learned to speak so that once again the common people heard him gladly. Here 'then he spoke. He knew the conflict of supreme ideas and supreme persons that had taken place on these hills. He knew the power of Cavalier and Puritan, the fateful issues that here struggled for mastery in the Nation's life, in the world's life. He saw Gettysburg standing out in the sun where the world and the ages could forever see it. England, France, Italy, Russia, Germany, Belgium, Poland, Japan, China, Africa, could see Gettysburg standing up like a shaft of light and radiant like the face of a man. And on that day he gathered up its meaning for time and eternity, for America and the world in those few, deathless words which are on your lips, before your eyes, and in your hearts, here where our Abraham, friend of God like the old Abraham, tallest white angel of a thousand years spoke to them.

"Ideas, personalities, utterance—they were all here. They are all here to-day. For Gettysburg and our Civil War are not simply, not chiefly, events to look back upon. They give us something beside the backward view. This holy memorial day lifts itself into this living present, and throws itself into the thrilling future. We remember and celebrate the war that was. We hold in loving honor the men who were in it, the men dead, the men living. But our eyes are full of the panorama before us here, before us elsewhere in America, before us all the time 'over there'. The memories of that old war bid us to be brave and true in this new one. The spirits of all the men who fought here hover to-day over the boys in khaki now in this camp.

Calls from Across the Sea

"The memories and spirits of the men of Meade, and Reynolds and Hancock, the men of Lee, and Longstreet and Pickett are crying across the seas to the men of Foch, and Haig and Pershing, to stand fast, to stand fast by the immortal ideas, to stand fast by the memories of all good men and the character of all good women; to stand fast in the mighty utterance that Lincoln here made for all the sons of men everywhere.

"For the war for the people was not finally or universally won here. The door of freedom was opened so that men might see through. Some men were enabled to go through. And the door of freedom never can be shut again. This may be humanity's last war for freedom. For the day must come when all men everywhere shall be free under law and equal in life's opportunity. By the memory of the men of '76, the men of '61 and '65, the men whose blood made sacred this soil; by the memory of the men who here fought, and the immortal man who here spoke, let us dedicate ourselves, our lives, our means, our faith, our courage, to winning the new war for mankind, without flinching, without faltering, without compromise. In the name of our God once we set up our banners here, and never lowered them in danger or storm.

"In the name of God let the banners of democracy now be set up in all the earth; never to be lowered while the name of Abraham Lincoln is spoken among men."

YORK SPRINGS

York Springs—Park Gardner and cousin, Charles M. Gardner, have returned home from Western Canada after sowing 500 acres of wheat, oats and barley on their ranch, near Edmonton. They used a tractor and horses in plowing and seeding. At this time of year in that northern latitude the sun does not set until about 11 o'clock p. m., and rises in the morning at regular temperate zone time, so that the Gardners were able to do a big day's work. Farm hands receive \$75 a month and board in that section. The ground was covered with an inch of snow when the Adams County men left Edmonton. They will remain home until August when they will go to Canada to harvest their crops.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Myers motored to Williamstown for the week-end where they were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Joseph Harlacher, who is instructor of domestic science in the public schools of that place.

Park Gardner has returned to Sulphur Springs Farm after spending two weeks in Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruel Diller, of Hanover, were the guests of Mrs. L. E. Diller.

Donald Taylor, of Harrisburg, was the guest of his uncle, Dr. E. W. Cashman, and family, several days last week. Mr. Taylor has recently enlisted in the aviation service.

Q. W. Hershey, of Pittsburgh, spent the week-end here with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Slonaker, of York, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shank, over the week-end.

Leo Eckenrode and family, of Pittsburgh, were the guests of W. H. Smith and family, on Monday.

C. W. Hykes, of Tyrone township, represented the local lodge of Odd Fellows at the State convention held in Reading last week.

Mrs. John Stouffer, of Harrisburg, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Naugle, last week.

Ralph Lischy has been given a leave of absence by the directors of the First National Bank of Gettysburg, and is now spending several days at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lischy, of York Springs. As an evidence of their appreciation of his services and the esteem in which he was held, the bank foretold Mr. Lischy a banquet at the Hotel Altland in Abbotstown, Tuesday evening of last week.

FIVE POINTS

Five Points—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Myers and Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Decker visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Myers, in York, on Sunday.

Miss Elva Wierman, of Arendtville, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Maud Wierman.

Mrs. Mervin Decker spent Friday in Harrisburg.

Miss Margaret Kennedy, who is attending school at Abbotstown, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Kennedy.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Herman, of Heidlersburg, spent Sunday with George Decker and family.

Miss Lulu Stallsmith, of Heidlersburg, was a recent visitor of Miss Maud Wierman.

Quite a number of people from this vicinity spent Saturday evening in Hampton for the flag raising and festival for the benefit of the Red Cross.

John Thomas, who is attending Cumberland Valley State Normal School, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Dale Kline and son, Nile, spent Sunday evening at Victory, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Decker.

The Pessimism of the Loyal

By ROBERT ADGER BOWEN of the Vigilantes

There is need to utter a word of warning and protest to those loyal ones among us who, by some perverse quality of sincerity, some inherent tendency to pessimism, are constantly sounding the note that Germany delights to hear. The recent great thrust of the German armies has given these croakers fresh stimulus. In their hearts, though they know it not, though they deny it indignantly when so accused, they have accepted defeat—they are already whipped.

Could Germany ask for more than the spreading of this unwarranted attitude of mind? It is the subtlest, the most poisonous of all forms of the multifarious German propaganda—the killing of faith and hope and determination to win. "They shall not pass!" said the French at Verdun. These souls say: "They have passed! See how the British have fallen back!"

These are not "quitters" in other matters. They are not in any sense consciously pro-German even in this matter. They are, however, obsessed by the everlasting drip of the German idea of German efficiency. The thing to them has become an imponderable, foreseen conclusion. It blinds them to any vision beyond the actual facts of Germany's military attainments. It blinds them to the military attainments of the allies. The spirit of invincibility—the invincible spirit is not theirs.

This spirit we need. There is no doubt of that. The man or the nation that goes all the way, that goes any part of the way to meet defeat is already beaten. Though this spirit of pessimism cannot even be considered as a rift in the lute of the nation's unity of faith and purpose, yet, inasmuch as it exists to any extent, it is to be deplored. For the feeling will be found always to link itself with other sentiments insidiously favorable to Germany. There always accompanies it that stubborn, narrow prejudice, so shamefully unworthy of us, against England, existing against all the evidences of fact and reason and gratitude—the nasty slur that England dodges her share of the fighting, that the English are not fighters, that England leaves it to France to save the day—so far as it is saved!

There is something peculiarly lamentable in this distorted viewpoint. Disasters though it would be to underestimate Germany's prodigious power of evil might, it would be fatal to believe it infallible and invincible.

Whence comes this proneness to trumpet Germany's success and put the soft pedal on our allies' achievements? In every instance it is to be traced to some of the interminable forms of German propaganda. It is, as has already been said, itself the quintessence of German propaganda, blown like a fine pollen through the air when its true nature is the least suspected, spread as is often a contagious disease by those unconscious of being the medium.

Against the resolute, inflexible determination to win, backing the righteous cause in which we are enlisted, Germany will go down in the ruin of the monstrous evil that she has become. But she will not if these voices, too many even at the fewest, who proclaim that Germany has already won the war, swell in number and volume. That, indeed, is the very surest way to give the victory to Germany, because it is the surest way to undermine and disintegrate the bulwarks of faith and hope. Against an unflinching "They shall not win!" all the power of Germany's strength will not avail.

HAS A BIRD FARM

Takes the Trouble to Build House for Them on His Place.

There is a man in Michigan who takes the trouble to build comfortable homes for birds. In March, 1914, F. A. Stuart began to equip his property of 1,678 acres, near Marshall, as a bird sanctuary. At the last count he had set up 1,434 bird boxes in scientific arrangement so as to realize the best possible results.

On June 13, 1916, he found 292 bird families enjoying the hospitality of his houses, besides the multitudes breeding after the native wild fashion in the trees, bushes and fields on his estate. Martins, bluebirds, tree swallows, wrens, robins and phoebe birds are among the varieties in this bird refuge.

Mr. Stuart takes great care to inspect the premises every 21 days, these trips of inspection including the exact number of homes occupied, the number of nests, eggs or young, and the kinds of birds. The houses farther away from the buildings are more freely used, especially by tree swallows and bluebirds. At a distance from the buildings the little bird houses are mounted on fence posts, or on iron gas pipe eight or ten feet high. Others are on the edge of the woodland and in the interior of the woods.

FOR SALE

Shetland pony - two years old dark brown with white forehead. Very gentle and well trained.

Inquire

TIMES OFFICE

NEW OXFORD

New Oxford—At a special meeting of the New Oxford school board, Clinton Toney, Guldens Station, was elected teacher of the grammar school. Mr. Toney will succeed Harry Bream, who will teach at New Chester, his home, next term.

The knitting class formed and taught by Miss Naomi Bollinger, has been discontinued for the present as Miss Bollinger will move to Sunbury, where she will make her home. The work done by the class has been donated to the local branch of the Red Cross.

Bernard Shriver, a member of the Shriver Canning Company, Littlestown, was in town Saturday trying to get men and women to work in the plant during the coming canning season.

Misses Frances and Caroline Strausbaugh spent Sunday visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fabian Strausbaugh, near Hanover.

Miss Emma Carbaugh, of Hanover, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Carbaugh, Berlin Junction.

Charles Topper, of Baltimore, spent the week-end visiting friends in town. Mr. and Mrs. N. Lingg and guests, Mr. and Mrs. George Trayer, motored to Frederick Tuesday.

Meredith Rutter has resigned his position at the Alwine brick plant, Berlin Junction, and has accepted a position in York.

Mrs. Tobias Fleshman, Hanover, is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clement Lingg.

Mr. and Mrs. John Weaver, Philadelphia, are visiting at the home of his parents here.

Joseph Hoover and Wilson Herman, Marsh Run, spent Sunday at their homes in this place.

Miss Ella Winand, Baltimore, spent Sunday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Winand.

Clarence Smith, Sparrows Point, Md., spent Sunday with his family in town.

Mrs. Joseph Weaver, Miss Frances Robinson and Dennis Robinson spent Sunday visiting friends in Harrisburg.

FOR SALE: American adding machine, first class condition. M. E. Tipton, 28 Carlisle street.—advertisement

(Medical Advertising)

GET NEW KIDNEYS!

The kidneys are the most overworked organs of the human body, and when they fail in their work of filtering out and throwing off the poisons developed in the system, things begin to happen.

One of the first warnings is pain or stiffness in the lower part of the back; highly colored urine; loss of appetite; indigestion; irritation, or even stone in the bladder. These symptoms indicate a condition that may lead to that dreaded and fatal malady, Bright's disease, for which there is said to be no cure.

You can almost certainly find immediate relief in GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. For more than 200 years this famous preparation has been an unfailing remedy for all kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. Get it at any drug store, and if it does not give you almost immediate relief, your money will be refunded. Be sure you get the GOLD MEDAL brand. None other genuine. In boxes, three sizes.

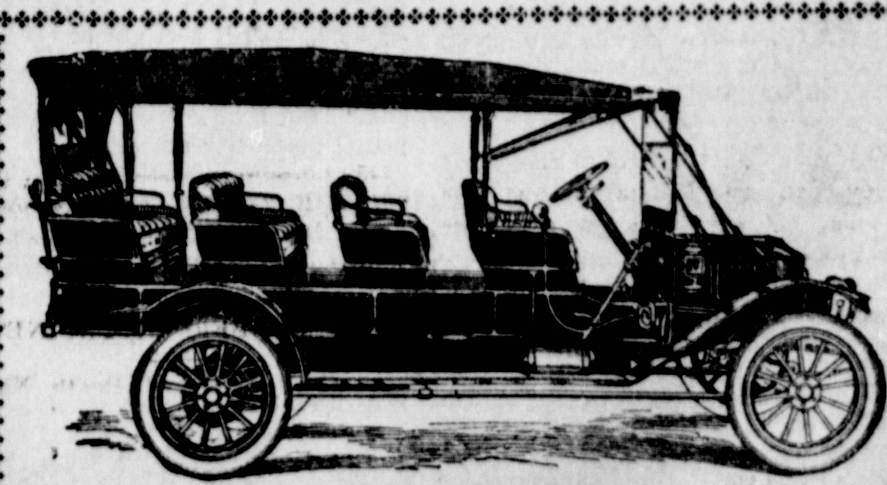
(Medical Advertising)

MOTHERS! CROUP AND WHOPPING COUGH ARE ALWAYS DANGEROUS

The Following Treatment Is Recommended by the Highest Authorities.

Give the child at once a quarter of a teaspoonful of Forkola Jelly. All good druggists have this. In a minute the little patient will feel a gentle glow throughout the throat and chest and the hard choking matter will be easily coughed up and expelled.

It's simply wonderful how quickly this pleasant tasting jelly acts, and all mothers whose children suffer from snuffles, croupy coughs and colds, tonsillitis, etc., are strongly advised to have a small jar on hand for emergencies. It will save you many anxious moments. Forkola never fails and every druggist in the country guarantees it on the money back if dissatisfied plan, so try it at our expense. Peoples Drug Store can supply you.



FOR SALE

Right Price to a Cash Buyer

Equipped with kerosene burner; good tires; in good trim for any kind of service, passenger or truck; side boards go with it, slats detachable; 2500 lb. capacity and will accommodate more; will pull any kind of a hill upon which traction can be had; powerful, speedy and silent; easily operated, no gears to change.

STONER'S TIRE SHOP

United Phone 117X

Gettysburg, Pa.

(Medical Advertising)



I will be in Gettysburg Tues., June 4th and Every Tues. thereafter. PENROSE MYERS To EXAMINE EYES and FIT GLASSES. W. H. DINKLE, Graduate of Optics

(Medical Advertising)

FREE OF CHARGE

Why suffer with indigestion, dyspepsia, torpid liver, constipation, sour stomach, coming-up-of-food-after eating, etc., when you can get a sample bottle of Green's August Flower free at People's Drug Store. This medicine has remarkable curative properties, and has demonstrated its efficiency by fifty years of success. Headaches are often caused by a disordered stomach.

A gentle laxative. Try it. For sale in all civilized countries. The People's Drug Store.

TYPE WRITERS



ALL MAKES

SOLD OR RENTED

PHONES:

Office—Bell 30-2 Residence—C. V. 151

C. L. EICHOLTZ

New Oxford, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE

OF PONIES, CATTLE AND HOGS ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1918

The undersigned will sell at his residence in Straban township, one mile north of Hunterstown, the following:

FOUR PONIES AND ONE HORSE

Sorrel pony, eight years old, fine rider and driver and will work; black mare pony, seven years old, large Shetland, fine rider and driver for children; spotted pony, two years old, good rider and driver; dun pony, one year old, will make a fine pony. Sorrel horse, four years old, will work and drive.

Pony wagon and harness; new buggy harness.

FIFTY HEAD OF CATTLE

Twenty-five of this number are milk cows. Registered Holstein cow, Stonyford Pontiac Netherland 3d, No. 249160, H. F. H. B., this cow has a calf that is entitled to registry. Six other Holstein cows, standard bred, some fresh, some milkers. Balance are Durhams and Guernseys, fresh and close springers. Several heifers that will be fresh in the Fall. Eight bulls, Holstein and Durham. Three roan Durham bulls that are hard to beat. Six steers that will weigh about 800 pounds, fat enough for butchers.

FIFTY HEAD OF HOGS

Three brood sows with pigs by their sides, some can be registered. Balance are shoats that will weigh from 40 to 100 pound apiece. These hogs are all in thriving condition.

Everything will be positively sold without reserve bids. Sale rain or shine.

CONDITIONS: six months credit or three per cent off for cash.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. G. A. RAFFENSPERGER Thompson, auct. Deatrick, clerk.

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

Members of the American Newspaper Publishers Association
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Want ads. One cent per word each insertion. Two cents a word if guaranteed first page position. Resolutions of respect, poetry and memoriams, one cent per word.

TO OUR READERS

The Gettysburg Times takes absolutely no part in politics, being neutral on all such matters. Anything that appears in our general news columns, concerning state or national politics, is furnished by sources which are strictly non-partisan.

If you receive THE TIMES by mail you can find the date up to which you are paid on the pink address label on your paper. The date will be changed within ten days after your money is received at The Times Office.

A number of complaints are received from readers of The Times because of late receipts of our issues sent through the U. S. Mail, and we take occasion to suggest that as we have no control over the publication after its delivery to the Post Office Authority, any delay in transit should be immediately reported to the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

URGED HIGH TITLE

Many Would Have Had Washington Addressed as Monarch.

Interesting Just Now to Recall How Fond of High-Sounding Appellations Were the Founders of This Great Republic.

In view of the widespread approval of the Chamberlain bill, making it possible for our soldiers to wear medals conferred by the French, it is interesting to be reminded that, although the Constitution forbade all those in the service of the United States to accept titles or decorations from foreign rulers, a strong party in our first senate wished to bestow almost royal title upon government officials.

A serious debate arose over the manner in which Washington should be addressed, and on April 23, 1789, a committee was appointed to consider the matter. Among the titles urged were "His Highness, the President of the United States of America and Protector of the Rights of the Same," "His Elective Highness," etc., and a canopied throne was to be erected for his use in the senate. Members of that body were to be "Your Highness of the Senate," the sergeant at arms was to be rechristened the "Usher of the Black Rod," and representatives "Your Highness of the Lower House."

John Adams, who are told in the Journal of William Maclay, led the so-called "Court party," which wished to borrow the forms of the British monarchy for our infant government. His most zealous supporter was Richard Henry Lee of Virginia. Maclay and Robert Morris were the first senators from Pennsylvania.

The matter rested until after the formalities of Washington's inauguration were settled. Under the first plan the clergy could attend only as spectators, but this was finally overruled on a strong protest from the ministers of New York. An interesting sidelight on the times is given by John Randolph of Virginia, who as a boy witnessed the inauguration of Adams as vice president.

The controversy over the titles came to a head on May 1 when the clerk of the senate began to read the minutes. "His Most Gracious Speech," he said, referring to Washington's inaugural address. Blank surprise showed in the eyes of many of the senators. Jefferson, the great champion of democracy, was absent in Europe. Maclay rose to his feet.

"The words prefixed to the president's speech are the same that are usually placed before the speech of his Britannic majesty," he said. "I know they will give offense. I consider them improper. I therefore, move that they be struck out and that it stand simply address or speech, as may be adjudged most suitable."

The report of the committee on titles was rejected May 14 by a vote of 10 to 8, but in a half-hearted way. The record showed that "for the present" the subject would be dropped, but the wording clearly indicated that titles were favored.

Barrie's Hat.

I am reminded that the silk hat worn by Sir James M. Barrie at the rehearsals of his early plays, which I mentioned the other day, was in all probability the one which was acquired in still earlier years with the intention of impressing Frederick Greenwood. The story of this hat was related at the memorable dinner given to Greenwood in 1905, with John Morley, then quite untitled, in the chair. "I bought my first silk hat, to impress him, the day I came to London," said the distinguished pilgrim from Thrums. "I never wore it except when I made periodic advances on the St. James's Gazette. I liked to think that it had its effect upon him." The hat would naturally be treasured on grounds other than those of a literary thrifty Scot—it had come to him a great literary asset, and it might be expected to have its natural beneficent influence on the plays—Westminster (Eng.) Gazette.

Part of Her Costume.

Bessie came running to her grandmother holding a dress pressed flat, obviously the relic of a day long gone by. "I found it in the big Bible, grandma," she said. "Do you guess it belonged to Mary?" Boston Transcript.



WHAT YOUR DOLLARS DO

One Hundred Cents' Worth of Mercy and Relief for Every War Fund Dollar.

Your Red Cross dollars—every cent of every Red Cross dollar—actually relieves suffering—actually goes as you give it, for war relief. Not one cent of any contribution goes into Red Cross administration expenses—the overhead of War Fund administration is more than covered by the interest accruing from the banking of the funds. All relief work not pertaining to the war is amply covered by the normal revenues of the Red Cross through membership dues.

Your answer to humanity's cry—your donation to war relief—benefits not only the care and restoration of the wounded. It is a mission of mercy to the famished, the homeless and helpless, the lame, the halt, and the blind—all the victims of war that appeal to the heart of mankind.

The relief of invalided soldiers, relief of the mutilated and blind, training of crippled soldiers for useful pursuits—relief service for the care and revival of soldiers on furlough from the front—relief of children through-out devastated territory—relief of dependent families of soldiers—relief of prisoners in Germany—relief among repatriated people returning to France—children's refugees and hospitals—these are among the divisions of organized work that carries practical aid to its every object in a wide field of activity. Its scope embraces Russia, Roumania, Serbia, Italy and Armenia—besides the great field of France.

Your donation makes this great mission of mercy your own.

The Red Cross carries 100 cents' worth of aid for every dollar donated.

TAUGHT HAIG BAYONET WORK

Former Drillmaster in British Army Re-enlists at British Recruiting Mission in Chicago.

Chicago.—Tom McGinn, erstwhile drillmaster to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Gen. Sir E. H. H. Allenby at Sandhurst college, is back in the British army again, having enlisted here at the British Canadian recruiting mission.

When McGinn gave lessons to the famous British generals, Haig was a captain of the Seventh Hussars and McGinn a sergeant in the Bedfordshire regiment at Sandhurst.

One day, McGinn tells, Captain Haig did not get his feet set square for bayonet work. "I swung on his rifle," says McGinn, "and it shot out of his hands a rod away. 'Yere a bit of a brute, aren't ye?' he said, and picked up his gun." But Haig slipped McGinn a five-pound note after the drill.

SLEEPS IN BED OF KING

United States Marine on Leave in Paris is Also Attended by Highly Decorated Valet.

Seattle, Wash.—Sleeping in the luxurious bed once occupied by the king of Greece when he visited France and being attended by a valet attired in velvet and gold lace was the novel experience of Ridge Sly of Yakima, a member of the United States Marine corps now with General Pershing's forces in France.

Sly's mother received a letter several days ago from her son in which he described his furlough, spent "somewhere in France" out of the battle zone.

In the letter he tells of being quartered in one of many hotels set aside for American soldiers on leave, where he was given the honor of sleeping in the chamber formerly used by the Grecian monarch.

The Confessions of a German Deserter

Written by a Prussian Officer Who Participated in the Ravaging and Pillaging of Belgium

Copyright by Detroit Free Press

CHAPTER I.

I am a German soldier. Naturally at the time when the war started we did not know that there would be such a war as is being waged today.

Daily we soldiers were told that France and Russia wanted to attack us and that the Kaiser was doing everything possible for our protection. Already on July 20 we were armed to the teeth and prepared to march away. During these preparations, which showed us all that war had to come, 18 men of my company deserted.

The government published, during this time, bulletins almost hourly to prepare the people for the war, a subterfuge that succeeded perfectly. Consequently two days before war was declared, the people were overwhelmingly for war, but they were certain that it was only to be between Germany and France.

Of the intervention of Belgium, Russia, England and Italy, the country had as little thought as it did of any participation of the United States. All thought only of the promise to Paris, which, to the disappointment of the people, and also, surely to the disappointment of the autocracy, has been longer drawn out than had been wished for.

In these days of uncertainty the soldiers, contrary to the cruel treatment which they had experienced before, were treated liberally with great quantities of supplies, delicacies and beer, so that most of the soldiers were so drunk continuously that they were unable to realize the seriousness of the situation.

And yet the majority of the soldiers could not be enthused over the war. They cheered and were enthusiastic because they knew it was the orders. On July 31, 1914, one day before the declaration of war, we left, after being brought to war strength, for our garrison at Mainz-am-Rhine.

Where the enemy toward which we were to point our bayonets was we had not the slightest idea. All we did know was that we had to be transported somewhere to protect the border.

There were stirring times as we started out. Tens of thousands of people threw flowers at us and all wanted to shake hands. All—even soldiers—cried! Many embraced their wives or young brides. The bands played farewell songs and people laughed and cried all at the same time. Strangers embraced and kissed each other. "A veritable witch's holiday" of emotion was loosened and engulfed the populace like a storm. No one, not even the strongest, could resist its powers. Yet even this was surpassed by the leave-taking at the depot, where last farewells had to be said. This scene will never leave me! How desperately many women clung to their men! Many had to be forcibly removed.

But this was at last done and then we were placed in cattle cars. Night came and we had no lights. The train went slowly toward the Rhine. It went smoothly enough. Our company, which had had days of great excitement, welcomed the rest that the journey afforded. Most of the soldiers slept with their knapsacks as pillows. Others looked dreamily into the future. Still others secretly pulled pictures from their breastpockets and only a very few killed time by discussion and comment on their possible destination.

"Where are we going?" Yes, where? No one knew. Then after endless hours, the train stopped. We were in Duren. What were we there for? We did not know. The officers only shrugged their shoulders at our questions.

After a brief pause we went ahead. On the evening of August 1 we reached a farmyard near Duren. Our company was billeted in a barn. No one knew what we had to do. Ignorant of the purpose of our being sent so near the Belgian border we laid down on our beds of straw. Something had to happen soon to rescue us from this uncertainty.

How few suspected that would be the last night for many of us on German ground. An alarm took us from our beds at 3 a. m. The company gathered and the captain demonstrated the war situation. As to the direction of the march he himself was ignorant.

Scarcely half an hour later 50 big trucks drove up and stopped on the road before our quarters. The drivers also were ignorant and waited for orders. Discussion of our destination started afresh. The orderlies who had been keeping their ears open said we would enter Belgium that day. Others contradicted them, no one knew for certain.

But the order to march did not come and in the evening we went back to our straw. But the rest was short. At one a. m. we were again aroused and honored by a speech from our captain. He said we were at war with Belgium. He told us to show ourselves brave, deserve the iron cross

and bring honor to Germany. Then he continued:

"We only make war against the armed force, the Belgian army. Life and property of civilians are protected under international law. Yet you soldiers must not forget to keep your lives for the fatherland or sell them as



Honored by a Speech From Our Captain.

dearly as possible. Unnecessary shedding of blood we will prohibit to the civilian population. Yet I ask you to consider that too much consideration borders on cowardice and that will be punished very severely."

After this speech of our captain we were loaded on our autos and at 4 a. m. crossed the border into Belgium. In order to make this a historical occasion we were ordered to give three cheers. On the speedy autos we reached our goal at 10 a. m. It was a beautiful little rural village. Inhabitants of the villages we had passed looked at us in astonishment, so that we all got the impression that these country people never knew why we came to Belgium. They were frightened out of their sleep and looked out at us from their windows.

As we halted and left our autos, the farmers came out and offered us coffee, bread, meat, etc. We were still without a field kitchen, so that we enjoyed the enemy's offerings more so since those of the better-class of villagers refused any pay. They told us the Belgian soldiers had departed to some unknown destination.

After a short rest we marched on. The autos returned. Hardly had we marched an hour when we were overtaken by cavalry, dragoons and hussars, who reported that the Germans were marching all over the neighborhood on all roads. Right behind came the bicycle corps.

This was comforting. We no longer felt alone, isolated in a strange country. Another bicycle division overtook us and passed on. Angry words were now uttered by members of our company. The others could ride but we had to walk. What we had always taken for granted suddenly became great injustice. If it did no good our grumbling at least was a diversion from the weight of our packs.

The heat was oppressive. The sweat came from all pores. The new and stiff leather trappings rubbed us sore, especially upon our hips. It was a relief at 2 p. m. to halt at an abandoned farm and rest on the grass. We might have lain down about ten minutes when suddenly we heard firing. We jumped up like lightning and hurried to our guns. The firing which was about three kilometers away grew more lively. At once we were on the march again.

From the expressions on the faces of the soldiers we could read the minds of the men. Something took possession of them which they had never experienced before. As for myself I became very restless. Fright and curiosity lashed my brain. Everything whirled around in my head and my heart was beating wildly. But I strove to conceal my fright from my comrades. I am sure that I tried energetically. I don't know that I succeeded better than my companions.

Although I knew we would be in the fight in an hour, I tried to persuade myself that our interference would not be necessary. I clung tightly to everything which might strengthen this hope.

The bicycles lying in the road indicated that the bicycle division was in the fight at this point. How strong the enemy was we did not know as we faced toward the firing line. Every body crouched down as low as possible while jumping to the right and left. Before and behind us the bullets were flying continuously, yet we reached the firing line without losses.

We were greeted joyously by our hard-pressed comrades. The bicycle regiment had not suffered any losses except for a few slightly wounded men who were still able to take part in the fight.

We were lying flat on the ground and firing in the direction ordered for all we were worth, even though we had not seen our enemies. That was apparently not interesting enough to some of our soldiers. They wanted to know how the people were looking whom they had to shoot at. They got up to a kneeling position. Two men of my company had to pay for their curiosity with their lives almost instantly. The first victim of our party went down without a sound. The second threw his arms high in the air and fell on his back. Both were dead instantly.

It is impossible for me to describe the feeling that overcame me in the first real volley as we advanced and came directly within the range of the fire. I no longer felt any fright, only an impulse to get into action as quickly as possible. Yet at the sight of the first corpse a terrible fear seized me. For minutes I was completely stunned, lost all self-control and was absolutely unable to think or do anything.

I pressed my face and hands close to the ground. I wanted to clutch my gun and shoot blindly. Presently I calmed down. I suddenly became contented with myself and conditions about me and when soon afterward the command was sounded along the whole line, "Spring out!" "Forward march!" I charged as did everyone else like one possessed. The order to halt followed. Like wet bags we plumped to the ground. Firing had begun anew.

Our firing now became more lively momentarily and increased to a fearful loudness. If we had occasion to say anything to our comrades we had to shout so loudly in their ears that it hurt our throats.

Under the effect of our fire the enemy grew restless, the fire weakened and his line wavered. As only 500 meters separated us from them we could observe exactly what happened there. We saw about half the enemy retire in the following manner: Every other man quit the line, leaving his alternate in his place. Those remaining held on until the retiring party halted. We used this moment to inflict the most severe losses on the retreating enemy. As far as we could scan the horizon to the right and left we saw the Germans advancing in several sectors. Also for our detachments the order came to advance as the enemy retreated.

The task of clinging to the heels of the retreating enemy so tenaciously that no time would be allowed to make a new stand fell to us. We followed the Belgians, scarcely stopping to breathe on the way, in order to prevent their fortifying themselves in a village situated just ahead. We knew that a bloody house-to-house fight lay before us, yet the Belgians never attempted to establish themselves, but managed to escape with astonishing cleverness.

(Continued to-morrow)

REGISTER'S NOTICES

Notice is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned that the Administration Accounts herein-after entered will be presented at an Orphans Court for confirmation and allowance on Monday, June 17, A. D., 1918, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., of said day.

219. First and Final Account of Ethel McCreary, administratrix of the estate of Jennie E. McCreary, of Fairfield Borough, Adams Co., Pa., dec'd.

220. The First and Final Account of Chester O. Chronister, administrator of the estate of Frances R. Berry, late of Reading township, Adams Co., Pa., dec'd.

221. The First and Final Account of O. M. Stine and D. P. Riley, executors of the will of P. H. Riley, late of Liberty township, Adams Co., Pa., dec'd.

222. The First and Final Account of Peter F. Smith, executor of the last will and testament of Samuel A. Smith, late of the borough of McSherrytown, Adams Co., Pa., dec'd.

223. The First and Final Account of The Citizens Trust Company of Gettysburg, Pa., administrator of the estate of Susan E. Allewelt, late of Berwick township, Adams Co., Pa., dec'd.

224. The First and Final Account of J. J. Mathews, executor of the last will and testament of Nancy Reed, late of Gettysburg, Adams Co., Pa., dec'd.

225. The First and Final Account of A. Stewart Hartman, executor of the last will of Lucy A. Rohrbaugh, late of Littlestown Boro., Adams Co., Pa., dec'd.

226. The First and Final Account of Dr. N. C. Trout, executor of the will of Sarah M. Blythe, late of Fairfield Borough, Adams Co., Pa., dec'd.

227. The First and Final Account of J. U. Neely, executor of the will of Margaret Neely, late of Strabon township, Adams Co., Pa., dec'd, as stated by Geo. M. Neely, executor of the will of said J. U. Neely, dec'd.

228. The First and Final Account of Emma Wildasin and P. C. Smith, administrators of the estate of George S. Wildasin, late of the township of Huntington, Adams Co., Pa., dec'd.

229. The First and Final Account of Charles R. Croninger, administrator of the estate of Laura Calhoun, late of Fairfield Borough, Adams Co., Pa., dec'd.

C. W. GARDNER, Register.

Wanted At Once

Experienced man to work on farm by month or year.
Good wages to right man.
Address "B"
Care TIMES OFFICE.

(Medical Advertiser)

When Itching Stops

There is one safe, dependable treatment that relieves itching torture and skin irritation almost instantly and that cleanses and soothes the skin.
Ask any druggist for a 35c or \$1 bottle of zemo and apply it as directed. Soon you will find that irritations, pimples, blackheads, eczema, blotches, ringworm and similar skin troubles will disappear. A little zemo, the penetrating, satisfying liquid, is all that is needed for it banishes most skin eruptions and makes the skin soft, smooth and healthy.
The E. W. Ross Co., Cleveland, O.

UNDERTAKERS...

MRS. J. WILLIAM GARLACH
will continue the Undertaking Business at 56 Chambersburg St., Gettysburg, Pa.
JOHN SHEALER, Embalmer and Director.
Mr. Shealer is a graduate of The Eckel's School of Embalming, Philadelphia.
Fairfield branch office in charge of Solomon Allison

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

MOTOR CYCLES and BICYCLES
Radiator Repairing and metal work on Automobiles a Specialty.
Also Dealer in Second-hand Motor Cycles and Bicycles

Charles F. Doersom,
South Stratton Street

The Vogue of the Gingham Frock

Is Established, and Women from Maine to California Are Wearing These Adorable Dresses. Before You Start to Make Yours, Look Through

The Summer Fashion Book

You Will Find Among the 600 Designs Illustrated 67 Delightful Styles for Gingham Dresses.

All the Latest Fashion Features in

Pictorial Review Patterns for June

NOW ON SALE

Pictorial Review Co., 222 W. 39th St., New York, N. Y.

Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

Prepared Specially for this Newspaper by Pictorial Review.

A Little Frock of Perfect Simplicity.

shown in the design of this little dainty frock. The color may be white, blue, pink or tan, for there is a wide selection of shades this year. Two yards of 36-inch material are all that one needs to reproduce the dress in 2-year size. In addition 3/4 yards of binding are required. The closing is at the back and neck is cut in square effect. Narrow frills of self-material finish the three-quarter sleeves and the one-piece skirt is gathered at the top and attached to the short waist. If desired, the pockets may be omitted, but every little maid likes pockets since grown-ups are wearing them.

The skirt sections with triple "TTT" perforations is laid on a lengthwise thread of material, with the pleating of the skirt to the right of it. To the right of the pleating is the front of the waist, with triple "TTT" perforations along the lengthwise fold. Opposite the front are the pockets and back of the waist, with large "O" perforations resting on a lengthwise thread. The sleeve also has the large "O" perforations resting on a lengthwise thread of material. The stay may be placed on either a crosswise or lengthwise fold.

This design is suitable for gingham, percales and other tub materials. There are also some remarkable combinations of materials in children's clothes, plain and figured effects being used together. Most every frock has a touch of embroidery somewhere.

One adopts the splendid taste of

CUTTING GUIDE, 7579

Showing Size 4

SKIRT H. BODICE FOR SKIRT. BACK. SLEEVE. FRONT.

Patented April 30, 1907 FOLD OF 56 IN. MATERIAL WITHOUT NAP

Pictorial Review Dress No. 7579. Sizes 4 to 8 years. Price, 15c.

SPEND MILLIONS TO SPREAD LIES

Germans Circulate "Whispering Propaganda," Including Attacks on President.

IS DIRECTED FROM SPAIN

Mexico and South America Flooded With Book Which Likens United States to Vampire—Lies About Rainbow Division.

Washington.—The German propaganda was never busier in the United States than at the present time. This fact has been established by agents of the government, and energetic methods to combat this sinister peril are now being carried out. Not only is the propaganda, which is operated from headquarters in Spain, working day and night to cause trouble in this country, but it is also working just as hard to discredit the government of the United States in Mexico and Central and South America, where there has recently appeared for free distribution a book entitled "El Vampiro del Continente," the vampire of the continent referred to being this country.

An official of the federal government, one of whose duties brings him into contact with German propaganda in all parts of the world, said the Germans were spending hundreds of millions of dollars to spread discontent, particularly among the uneducated people in all the countries of the allies, their activities including among other schemes a concerted and vicious attack, wherever possible, on President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and other high officials of the allied governments.

Worked for Years on Scheme.

"We know that for years before the outbreak of war in 1914 the German government worked to perfect its propaganda arm. In Germany they called into the service of the state for this purpose the great psychologists of the country, the big newspaper men, the university professors, trade experts, and even novelists and dramatists. Agents were sent into every country in the world to study the people, until the government files in Berlin contained complete data regarding the peculiarities and susceptibilities of all people with whom Germany had reason to anticipate a clash.

"Up to a few months ago the propaganda concentrated against England in an effort to isolate that nation. Every neutral country in the world was flooded with false information regarding England and her purposes in the war.

"Now the attack is switching from England to the United States. Every possible effort to poison the minds of the people in certain parts of the country is being resorted to, the effort being especially vicious in those parts of the country where the percentage of illiteracy is greatest, and among the negroes. The special story which is being whispered over the country—and we are the victims of what is known as the 'whispering propaganda'—is that this is a war of the wealthy classes, and that the president plunged the country into the struggle to 'save the millionaires' as well as to safeguard America's huge loans and credits to the allied countries.

"We have even established the fact that the propaganda has penetrated into the mountain fastnesses of the Carolinas and Georgia, where the

GALEN HALL

Wernersville, Pa.

THE BEAUTIFUL SPRING RESORT

Ideal for Week-end Trips or a Sunday Automobile Run.

Two concerts daily. Golf. Baths. Solarium. Fine Cuisine. Unusual Mountain Scenery. HOWARD H. WING, Manager

mountaineers have been led to believe that another Civil war is imminent.

Lies About Rainbow Division.

"The disaster story has also been worked to a finish in all parts of the country. The Rainbow division has been picked out as the victim of this phase of the propaganda, because it represents all sections of the country, and a disaster which overwhelmed that command would have its effect in all parts of the nation, and not in some particular section.

"This is the source of all those mysterious rumors to the effect that this or that regiment in the Rainbow division has been annihilated.

"South America at this moment is swamped with a pamphlet entitled 'El Vampiro del Continente,' which is perhaps the most vicious attack on a nation ever published, and the nation in this instance is the United States.

"Some months ago there was sent to South America for circulation a little officially prepared document entitled 'Why America Went to War.' Instead of making friends for us the book lost them, and an investigation was ordered. This investigation led to the discovery that the Germans had got hold of the genuine documents, after which they proceeded to substitute an edition of their own. The spurious edition was the same as the American, with the exception that the Germans inserted a preface.

"The preface was cleverly written, and to the ordinary person read as if it had been prepared by our government. But the statements in the preface did not bear out the facts in the rest of the book and so instead of believing what we said thousands of people who read the book came to the conclusion that we were lying. Proper steps are now being taken to counteract this work of the enemy propaganda.

"In the South American countries the Germans have bought up numerous newspapers, which they employ to spread their propaganda."

NEIGHBORS, NOT DOG, MAD

Policeman, Sent to Kill Animal That Caused Scare, Turns in Report.

Muncie, Ind.—Muncie policemen for several days have been kept on the jump by calls reporting mad dogs. The other day Mickey McCabe, station man, was sent to kill a brown bulldog that was said to have "freed" an entire neighborhood in the western part of the town. McCabe, returning half an hour later, made this report:

"That dog you sent me to see about wasn't mad about anything. I talked it over with him. Why, he wasn't even angry! He treated me as pleasantly as any dog I ever met. It was the neighbors that were mad, and I didn't have any orders to shoot mad neighbors." The report was filed.

Spiller of Harmony.
"It's too bad," said Uncle Eben, "that one big-voiced man singin' off de key is so often allowed to go on spollin' de pleasure not only of de choir, but of de whole congregation."

GETTYSBURG MARKETS

Prices at the Gettysburg warehouse corrected daily by C. Milton Wolf, Jr., successor to J. Geo. Wolf's Sons Co. Purchasing

Wheat	\$2.06
Rye	\$1.50
Oats	.80

Retail

Rye Middlings	\$3.00
Straw	\$1.15
Hay	\$1.60
Plaster	\$9.00
Cement	\$2.60
Western Flour	\$14.00
Corn Bran	\$2.85
Green cross Feed	\$3.10
Hollyo Poultry Mash	\$3.85
Schumaker Stock Feed	\$3.00
Corn	\$1.80
Corn and Oats Chop	\$3.15
Barley Feed	\$2.25
Oats Feed	\$1.80
Home Oats	.90
Western Oats	\$1.10
New Oxford Dairy Feed	\$5.00
Sacarene	\$2.50
Cottonseed Meal	\$57.00 per hundred
	—3.00 per sack.

ITALY SPENDING 5 MILLIONS DAILY

War Expenses Increase Each Month and Prices of Food Soar.

PROFITEERS GO UNCHECKED

Menace to Morale of Nation Seen if Speculators Are Not Curbed Soon—Revelations of Press Cause Sensation.

Rome.—The war is costing Italy \$149,000,000 a month or, in round numbers, about \$5,000,000 a day. In estimating the cost of the war the expenditure incurred during the ten months of Italy's neutrality for war preparations as well as the money spent during the 38 months of war up to the end of last February are taken into account. The estimate is only approximate, because besides the money actually spent for war expenditure payments made by the war office and the admiralty for extraordinary expenditure due to the war are included in the calculation.

On the other hand the increased expenditure and the payments made by other government departments during the period from August 1, 1914, to February 28, 1918, are not taken into account. Only the expenditure of the three ministries of war, of the navy and of munitions is added together in order to afford an indication of how much the war is costing Italy.

Cost of Warfare Grows.

The total extending over a period of two years and nine months when divided into shorter periods reveals that war expenditure is increasing. Thus, while during the first quarter of Italy's intervention, from June to August, 1915, \$37,400,000 were spent every month, during the last quarter, from December, 1917, to February, 1918, the average monthly expenditure increased to \$282,000,000, and it is therefore calculated that at present the war is costing Italy \$10,000,000 a day.

So far no serious attempt has been made to improve the food situation in Italy, which is gradually getting worse, not so much on account of acute shortage as to disorganized distribution and artificial increase of prices due to the speculations of middlemen and to ex-

HAMMERS' PARK

is now open for the season. A dark shady grove, and some 10 degrees colder than any other part of the country. This Park is free to every person. A large Rostrom for camp meetings and other meetings. Kitchen, cook stove and fixtures for camping parties and picnickers. In case of rain the Hall goes with the Park.

S. S. W. HAMMERS
Ground given for bungalows free of charge.

FOR SALE

1 GUERNSEY COW

1 BULL CALF.

nicely marked, would make a good stock animal.

2 GUERNSEY HEIFERS

1 year old, handsomely marked.

1 COOK STOVE

No 8 OTHELLO. A good

baker, and

LARGE WATER TANK

1 TWO HORSE

CORN GRINDER

GEORGE C. STRONG

Ortanna

Ground given for bungalows free of charge.

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tensive hoarding. Sensational revelations are being made in the local press about the profits of middlemen especially in respect to animal food. For instance, it has been ascertained that the lamb market has been cornered by middlemen, who are buying lambs at 12 cents a pound and selling them to retailers at over \$1.00, with the result that the market prices of lamb have risen to almost \$2 a pound.

Profiteers Unchecked.

Strangely enough no action has yet been taken against the denounced middlemen while hoarding is being repressed in a half-hearted way, despite the fact that all the shops and restaurants are crowded with proof that cheese, fats and foodstuffs of every description are being hidden and sold at fancy prices. A few arrests have been made, but the measures so far adopted are inadequate to improve existing conditions.

As the patience of citizens is well-nigh exhausted, it is feared that popular dissatisfaction and resentment will lead to disorders and thus weaken national resistance at a time when the situation is apt to become serious owing to an impending offensive on the Italian front. Radical and energetic measures are therefore imperative.

Something to Worry About.

As if we haven't already enough to keep our minds busy, with war and the high cost of living! And our friends, the learned astronomers, who study the heavens just as carefully as the average fellow does the innermost recesses of his pocketbook day before pay, are intent upon adding to our load of worry burdens. They—some of them—believe the sun is going to explode. One of them, writing in Popular Astronomy, points to the fact that our sun is of advanced age, and predicts its finish as the leading figure in any solar system. He finds that our sun has contracted 62,000,000 miles from each side, thus giving its hot center 124,000,000 miles less of room. So you see the sun's center is rather crowded for space. Something like the three-room apartment couple when visiting relatives begin their summer vacation drives.—Syracuse Journal.

FOR SALE

1 GUERNSEY COW

1 BULL CALF.

nicely marked, would make a good stock animal.

2 GUERNSEY HEIFERS

1 year old, handsomely marked.

1 COOK STOVE

No 8 OTHELLO. A good

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YOUNGEST MAN IN THE ARMY

Husky Thirteen-Year-Old Tennessee Boy Is Corporal of Infantry.

Knoxville, Tenn.—A thirteen-year-old soldier and a corporal of infantry, perhaps the youngest enlisted man in the United States army, is another distinction to which Knoxville can lay claim.

Irwin White, son of Mr. and Mrs. John P. White, formerly of Knoxville and now of Moulton, Ala., is the boy. Young White enlisted in the infantry arm of the service about eight months ago.

His patriotic fervor was so emphatic and his physique so splendidly developed that despite his tender years his parents gave consent. The boy is five feet ten inches in height, weighs 175 pounds and is abnormally developed.

Ship Coal by Water.

Memphis, Tenn.—Heavy shipments of coal from the Kentucky fields are being made by water on the Mississippi river. A single steamboat recently towed 15 barges containing 9,000 tons of coal from Caseyville, Ky., to Memphis. It would have required three or four trains to have hauled this consignment by rail.

(Medical Advertising)

GETTYSBURG, PA.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT STORE

This Memorial Day....

Will be of unusual interest in Gettysburg because of the many events to be featured by the members of Camp Colt—Our store will be open as usual from 8:00 a. m., to 5:00 p. m. Meet your friends here, leave your packages or baggage—use our rest rooms &c.—Everybody welcome.

SPECIAL SALE EVENTS

100 Pieces Wide Silk Ribbons
in plain and fancies—values to-day 40cts
—Memorial Day price 30cts.

30 Pieces Printed Scintilla Stripe Voiles
in beautiful floral printings—Memorial
Day price 15cts, regular value 25 cts.

12 Pieces Colored Gabardines for Wash
Skirts
at 40 & 50cts —Value 50 & 75cts.

50 Pieces Beautiful Fancy Voiles in Great
Variety
15—21—25 cents.

1 Case 32 inch Bates Dress Gingham
market value 40cts—Our price 30cts.

2 Cases White Crochet Quilts
\$1.95 and \$2.50—market to-day 1-3 more

Special Values Ladies' Leather Bags and
Strap Purses
50, 75, \$1.00 up

Special Values and New Styles of Ladies'
Neck Wear
25, 50, \$1.00

Very Popular—Ladies' Kid and Patent
Leather Belts
25, 50 & \$1.00

20 Dozen Men's Shirts
bought in 1917—at 75, 85, \$1.00, \$1.50—
Value today's market 1-3 more.

Niagara Maid Silk Gloves in White with
black points. Black with White points.
All White, all Black and Greys
Special values 75, \$1.00, \$1.25

Ladies' Silk Hose—all colors, all grades—
in True Shape, Arundel and Onyx brands

200 White Tailored Wash Skirts
Never—Shrink and Wooltex Shrink.
These labels are a sign of satisfaction in
style and value.

G. W. WEAVER & SON

G. W. WEAVER & SON



Don't Hesitate to Ask Questions

Are you doing enough driving
with lights off to keep your
battery properly charged?

Are you replacing the evap-
oration, which is always going
on, by a proper amount of
distilled water?

Are you sure current isn't
being lost daily by some de-
fect in wiring or connections?

Does current flow freely?

If you'll stop the next time
you see our service sign, we'll
be glad to answer as many
questions as you can find time
to ask.

And don't forget to include
an inquiry about the Still
Better Willard with Threaded
Rubber Insulation.

H. & T. Electric Co.,

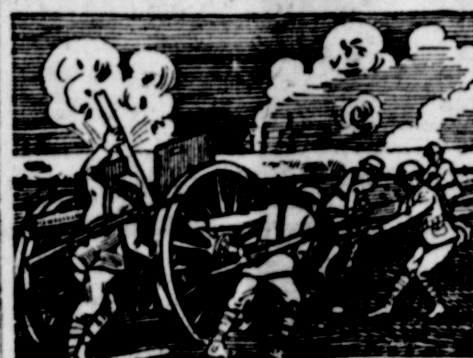
30 York Street
Gettysburg, Pa.

Mozart Always Composing.
After stating that while composing
Mozart never went to the piano, Nie-
metzsch remarks: "His imagination
distinctly and vividly presented to him
the whole work he had conceived."
Mozart, as he told his father, was al-
ways immersed in music, went about
with it all day, and liked to speculate,
study and reflect. From his wife we
learn that his mind was always in mo-
tion, that he was continually compos-

Boston.
The name was derived from Boston,
a port on the river Witham, which
flows into the Wash in Lincolnshire,
England. It is usually held to mean
Botolph's town, or town. In the four-
teenth century such forms as Botole-
stone and Botolf's town occur. Lam-
barde, writing about 1577, states that
the place was then called Botonstow,
but adds that it was "commonly and
corruptly called Boston."

First Market Place.
The town records contain allusions
to "the market place" as early as 1636.
Three years before, in 1633, the gen-
eral court had ordered that a market
should be kept in Boston every Thurs-
day, and the place selected was the
widest part of State street (then
known interchangeably as Water street
and Market street) where it opened
into the main street or highway of Bos-
ton.

(Medical Advertising)



AT THE FIGHTING FRONT

It takes muscles of iron and nerves
of steel—real men—men with red
blood, men with the brawn to do
and nerve to buck the line. Men
"with a wallop," men with vim,
vigor, are those who take
"Ironite," a new discovery, com-
posed of iron and herbal extracts,
and recently found to be a wonder-
ful tonic for the manufacture of red
blood within the body. Doctor
Pierce and a dozen physicians at the
Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y.,
have long experimented and have at
last found the best blood maker and
nerve tonic known today. This they
called "Ironite." It's an iron tonic
that puts new energy, life, stamina
into the blood. "Ironite" is to be
procured of almost all druggists, in
60-cent vials. If you want to try it,
send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Sur-
gical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., for a
trial package. You will find "Ironite"
tablets equally as good and
effective as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant
Pellets, which have been known for
the past fifty years as a gentle
herbal laxative. Folks at home
have acquired the healthiest of
habits. They become "regular as
clock-work," after taking these
"Pleasant Pellets." Easy to take.

(Medical Advertising)

DR. FAHRNEY,
HAGERSTOWN, MD.

Chronic Diseases Only.

Anemia, Appendicitis, Arteriosclerosis
(Hardening of Arteries), Asthma, Bilious-
ness, Bladder Disorder, Blood Disorder,
Catarrh, Constipation, Consumption,
Diabetes, Dropsy, Drowsiness, Gall Stones,
Gastritis, Headache, Heart Disease, Indi-
gestion, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Rheu-
matism, Run-down Condition, Stomach
Trouble, Liver, Skin Diseases, Scurvy,
Tuberculosis, Consultation
Free.

Fickle Fortune

By ALICE THURSTON

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

When the tent and furnishings of
the Grand Central Double Show went
up in flames one night, it marked the
finishing touch of fate for a venture
of the road that had never paid. A
saddened group was gathered about
the personal property they had re-
sued from destruction. The clown of
the show was the most solemn faced
of the throng.

"Perhaps the insurance money is
better than a forced auction sale," he
remarked. "That would have come in
a day or two, for we've been on the
rocks for the past month."

"What you going to do Barton?" he
was asked by the ringmaster.

Rolfe Barton shrugged his shoulders
lightly. "Not the sawdust ring any
more," he responded. "The flare and
tinsel have grown stale. I've been
thinking for some time of getting a real
job, farming, railroading. Particularly
I'd like to run a nice little rose gar-
den."

"With Mademoiselle Inez Delevan to
help him," whispered a trapezist.
"Wonder why she quit when he fell
in love with her?"

That was a question that even Barton
could not answer and wished that
he could. There had come to the show
about a year before an ambitious aspi-
rant for equestrienne honors, Mlle.
Inez Delevan. She was a charming
creature as to beauty and spontaneous
cheerfulness.

He had told Inez of his love. Tender
and pitying, she showed him the
folly of adding a wife to his already
heavy burdens. Two days later she
disappeared.

There came a brief note to Barton
from her. "It is best that I should go.
Till fortune smiles, be patient and do
not forget me."

And now the gaudy tent and its
properties were ashes. Resuscitation
was hopeless. Barton had managed to
save his trick mule, Julius Caesar,
from the blaze. He left the dismal,
uncertain circus group with no fixed
ideas as to his plans for the future.

There was a lurking thought in his
mind that they would hit the road at
random, and let circumstances and a
spell of tramping it idly and enjoyably
lead them to the goal luck had in store
for them. It was a respite from ring
discipline to pass several days along
pretty country roads, in leafy groves,
giving a show all by themselves on
village commons and picking up thus
from voluntary contributions enough
to buy food and fodder, then in some
cozy cove they would lie side by side
on the soft sward, under the gleaming
stars, lulled to sweet repose by bird
note and chirping crickets.

One day Barton and his faithful
friend entered quite a large town and
selected a vacant lot to give their
impromptu performance. As he was
setting the wire stakes he carried with
him to support the ring rope, he no-
ticed a man eye him sharply and then
dart away.

Ten minutes later the proprietor of
the town hotel, the marshal and two
assistants came upon the scene. The
marshal seized Barton, his companion
the mule.

"Hey! what is this?" challenged
Barton, struggling to release himself.
"It's arrest for embezzlement for
you," announced the marshal, "and the
seizure of your animal here to be sold
in due course of the law to liquidate
the debt you owe the landlord of the
Globe hotel."

At that, Barton recognized the land-
lord in question. The circus, he now
recalled, had shown at this town six
months previous. He had been deputized
by the circus manager to ar-
range for the accommodation of the
troupe. He was not aware until now
that the manager had never paid the
bill.

Truly he found himself in the hands
of the Philistines! A prejudiced judge,
an officious marshal had decided to
make an example of Barton. He was
informed that he was safe for a six
months' sentence at breaking stone if
he did not pay the bill. As it was,
the mule would be sold and the
proceeds applied on the hotel bill.
That was what worried Barton most
as he lay in a prison cell.

The mule was impounded awaiting
due process of the law. The trial of
Barton came up three days later.

Then came a vast surprise for the
dictatorial marshal. When the case
was called, two of the most eminent
lawyers in the state appeared. With-
in an hour they tore the flimsy case
against Barton to shreds. He stood
outside the courtroom a free man,
with an order from the court for
"Julius Caesar, Circus Donkey."

"What does it mean?" questioned
the astonished Barton of one of the
lawyers.

"I had better explain," spoke a fem-
inine voice, and Inez Delevan, radiant,
happy faced, confronted the man she
loved. "I wrote you at the last cir-
cus stand, but you had left before the
letter arrived, I fancy. Then I learned
of your trouble here, and, Rolfe, dear-
times have changed with me. An old
sunt has left me a farm and some
money. You used to dream of a farm,
remember? The last time we met you
asked me to marry you. Rolfe, ask
me now."

Which he did, glowing with love and
happiness, and husband and wife, and
old Julius Caesar, found the end
of a long and happy journey.

Fairyland.

Wherever is love and loyalty, great
purposes and lofty souls, even though
in a novel, there is Fairyland.—Kings-
ley.

CHOOSE YOUR CLOTHES

As you would your friends, the sort known and recog-
nized for their high integrity and dependability.

Particularly at this time men and young men should
be very careful in the selection of their apparel.

"A Word to the Wise"

these strenuous days of scarcity in wool.

O. H. LESTZ,

THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES.

Cor. Square & Carlisle St.,

Gettysburg, Pa.

PHOTOPLAY

Daily 6:15
Saturday 6:00
Matinee Saturday 2:15

TO-DAY

"TAMING TARGET CENTER"

"THAT NIGHT"

Two Sennett Comedies

PATHE WEEKLY

Adults 10c

Children 5c

TO-MORROW

MARGUERITE CLARKE

in

"BAB'S BURGLAR"

Special Artcraft Feature

Admission 15c.

Children 10c.

NOTICE!

Before buying Tires get our prices
We have a complete line of Kelly,
Ajax, Goodrich and U. S. Tires and
Tubes.

RETIRING A SPECIALTY

NATIONAL GARAGE

Biglerville, Pa.

Both phones

J. A. Ullrich, Prop.

YOU should INSURE with

GEO. C. FISSEL,

Masonic Bldg.

Gettysburg, Pa.

Because—Your policies will be right, not only one
way but, all ways and always.

Because—No matter how large or small the line, or
where located, it will be properly cared for.

Because—You will get prompt, efficient service at
all times.

The Kaiser the Beast of Berlin



THAT'S THE MEDICINE WE GIVE OUR ENEMIES—YOU SWINE!
(SCENE FROM THE KAISER, THE BEAST OF BERLIN)

LINCOLN WAY THEATRE

Two Nights

Friday, May 31st and Saturday, June 1st

Two Shows Each Night—First Show 7 p. m., Second Show 9 p. m.
MATINEE SATURDAY 2 P. M.

Admission 25, 35 and 50 Cts., plus war tax
Chart now open at Theatre Special Orchestra Music

Fighting for Truth.
Fighting for truth in its last recesses
of sanctity, for human dignity sys-
tematically outraged, or for human
rights mercilessly trodden under foot—
champions of such interests, men first
of all decency, as from a summit sud-
denly revealed, the possible grandeur
of bloodshed suffered or inflicted.—
Thomas DeQuincey.

What He Was There For.
I was visiting a few days in the
home of some friends. One morning
the little son of the family came into
my room. I pretended to be asleep.
He approached the bed and stood for
several moments looking me over from
head to foot as if taking my measure-
ments. Then he said in a matter-of-
fact tone, "I come up to pull you out
of bed."—Chicago Tribune.